FBIS DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

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TASS NOTES KISSINGER REMARKS BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

LD031816 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 3, TASS--During the debate on the SALT II treaty in the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, the former Supreme Commander of NATO's Joint Forces in Europe General Alexander Haig, and also Henry Kissinger spoke.

Haig urged the senators to abstain from ratifying the treaty until a broad program for streamlining U.S. Armed Forces is worked out.

Kissinger's remarks boiled down to a number of proposals in which he also favors an increase of th U.S. military budget and the continuation of the arms race.

Senator John Culver levelled sharp criticism at the positions of Haig and Kissinger. He stated his rejection of an increase of military spending for controversial programs which cannot be properly justified. Upholding his position, Culver stated that the U.S. has already spent nearly 900,000 million dollars since the SALT talks began in 1969. A further senseless increase of the military budget above every reasonable limits at a time when millions of people in the U.S. are jobless and many others are on the brink of despair because of mounting economic problems is madness, he said. Senators Gary Hart, George McGovern and some others also opposed a sharp build-up or military spending as a kind of price for the treaty's ratification. In connection with the summer recess of the U.S. Congress there will be a break in the debate on the treaty in the Senate committees. It will resume in September when Congressmen will again convene in Washington.

FIRST STAGE OF U.S. SALT DEBATE CONCLUDES

LD032234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The first stage of the U.S. Senate committees' debate on the strategic offensive weapons limitation treaty has ended. Our Washington correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports: [Begin recording]

[Soltan] During the month of hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and also in the Intelligence and Armed Services committees, prominent state and public figures, military experts and representatives of nongovernmental organizations gave their views on SALT II. The course of the debate has shown, and this was noted also by Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relation Committee, that the Senate has never before had to discuss such an important and significant international agreement. Regardless of the difference in views, regardless of the fierce attacks on the treaty by its opponents, the treaty's great importance in curbing the strategic arms race and in creating real possibilities for even more effective steps in curtailing nuclear missile weapons was confirmed.

[Unidentified questioner] What is the U.S. public's reaction to the course of the hearings?

[Soltan] Here is a characteristic view. This is Karl Marxi, one of the leaders of the influential nongovernmental organization East-West Accord:

[Marxi--in English with superimposed Russian translation] I have the impression that the debate on the treaty is going well so far. Our organization itself does not carry out public opinion polls, but we closely watch the reaction of the U.S. public to the SALT II treaty.

My main conviction is that the U.S. public as a whole resolutely supports this treaty which establishes control over nuclear weapons. We are convinced that this is in the interests of both the Soviet and the American peoples. [end recording]

SENATORS SEND LETTER TO CARTER ON SALT II TREATY

LD041259 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 4, TASS--A group of American senators have sent a letter to President Carter, expressing concern over the attempts of certain political leaders of the USA to secure greater military appropriations as the "price" for the ratification of the SALT II treaty. This threatens to make SALT a means of sharply increasing U.S. arms spending, the letter says.

The senators express serious concern over attempts to link arms purchases and arms control. They stress that this is an unacceptable payment for the strategic arms limitation treaty. The attempts to turn SALT II into a subject of bargaining places real arms control in jeopardy.

The letter was signed by 12 senators, including such prominent politicians as A. Cranston; G. McGovern; W. Proxmire; and C. Pell; Senator J. Biden spoke out at a press conference in support of the SALT II treaty and its ratification.

SALT II SEEN BECOMING BARGAIN POINT FOR ARMAMENTS

LD052135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees have complete the first stage of debates on the Soviet- U.S. SALT II Treaty. During the hearings numerous prominent state and public figures stressed the treaty's great significance for curbing the arms race.

However, its opponents demanded a sharp increase in military appropriations, regarding this as payment for the treaty. In particular, a 5-year program for moderizing armaments and creating new arms systems, a program which is not affected by the treaty, will be presented to the Senate.

In connection with this, a group of U.S. senators has sent President Carter a letter. It expresses concern at the attempts of certain U.S. political figures to get an increase in military appropriations as the price for ratification of SALT II. We are seriously concerned, says the letter, at the attempts to turn the treaty into something to be bargained about, which threatens our national defense and genuine control over armaments.

MOSCOW ON ADVANTAGES OF CEMA ENERGY COOPERATION

LD032358 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1730 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] By 1990 the CEMA member countries will have built 25 large installations to meet their requirements in fuel, raw materials and energy. This figure was given by experts of CEMA, whose members are Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The above-mentioned figure refers only to collective projects, our commentator Yuriy Shalygin writes: In addition, many projects are being built on a bilateral basis. CEMA countries are working on the implementation of the long-term program of cooperation in the fuel, energy and raw material spheres. This program takes into consideration the needs of every country. It is compiled in the mutual interest.

At the recent session of the council in Moscow, another series of agreements within this program framework were concluded, among them the agreement on cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear powerplants. This will insure an increase in the present energy potential of CEMA partners by over one third. Let us note that in the production of electric power they surpass the West European Common Market although in the fifties, when this socialist organization began its activity, the situation was the reverse.

The CEMA countries, in which one tenth of the world population lives, comprise about one fourth of world energy consumption. They are the only industrial developed region in the world which has not been affected by the energy crisis--and this not only because all the CEMA partners have at their disposal significant resources. The planned socialist economy is directed toward a harmonious development of the entire economic complex. This is also a feature of the energy policy. CEMA countries jointly use various resources: crude oil and natural gas, coal, oil shale, and water resources as well as nuclear energy.

CEMA members are jointly building pipelines which transport raw energy material such as, for instance, the recently commissioned Soyuz gas pipeline. This gas pipeline will supply to Poland, the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria 15.5 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas every year. Yet another trend in cooperation is the unification of national energy systems. For instance, the Mir energy system has been functioning efficiently for many years; it central control desk is in Prague. It comprises the power systems of the East European countries and the European part of the Soviet Union.

By cooperating among themselves, the CEMA countries are meeting the growing needs of their economy for electric power. For instance, in the next 5-year period, to begin in 1981, the Soviet Union will increase its supplies of crude oil, gas and electric power to CEMA partners by 20 percent.

But the existence of considerable resources does not mean that they can be used uneconomically. CEMA countries are taking measures aimed at the rational use of fuels and electric power because the exploitation of new deposits and the construction of powerplants and other projects cost much money. Apart from this, CEMA member countries are linked in many ways with the (?world) system and with its price dynamics. This cannot but exert a certain influence on the price formation inside the CEMA and the prices in it are not the same as world prices. We received fuel and raw materials under more favorable conditions than those existing on the world market, the Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO wrote recently. The paper stresses that the crude oil, for instance, which Czechoslovakia receives from the Soviet Union is cheaper than in the West.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LS051830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Moscow Radio commentator Gennadiy Ariyevich; Dr Gerogiy Ilich Mirskiy, head of a department of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations; and Candidate of Military Sciences Lev Semenovich Semeyko, worker of the Institute of the United States of America and Canada]

[Text] [Ariyevich] At our roundtable today we would like to discuss the question of the military aspects of detente. The process of the slackening of international tension continues to remain the leading tendency of modern times. Changes for the better are evident. However, there are forces in the world--in the United States, in a number of Western European countries and also in China--which clearly do not find this to their liking, and they continue to erect ever more obstacles in the path of this process; and this is accompanied by the earnest whipping up of the myth about the Soviet military threat.

The 1st of August was the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The implementation of the Helsinki accords, like the implementation of other measures in the sphere of detente, is taking place in continuous struggle with its opponents. As the relaxation of international tension gains momentum, there is an increase in the opposition by the forces resisting the establishment of a stable peace. Everything is done to sow mistrust both in detente itself and, above all, in the policy of the Soviet Union.

I shall ask Lev Semenovich Semeyko, one of the participants in today's program, who is a specialist on military and political questions, to tell us about the goals pursued by the organizers of this campaign.

Anti-Detente Myth of 'Soviet Threat'

[Semeyko] You have already mentioned one of the goals, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich. It is indeed to sow mistrust in the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy, to present things in such a way as if detente were for the Soviet Union merely a means of lulling the West and as if the true long-term interests of the USSR lie, supposedly, not in the maintenance of a stable peace but in the global spread of Soviet influence with the help of military force. Such an interpretation of the Soviet Union's policy is, of course, nothing but an ill-intentioned distortion of its very foundations and one scarcely needs to prove that.

[Ariyevich] In fact, despite everything, formulas about the Soviet threat have been intended to frighten people and turn them away from socialism ever since October 1917.

[Semeyko] Absolutely. A no less important aim of this campaign, particularly of late, is to use it to justify in the eyes of world public opinion the truly colossal arms race in the West and to present things as if the military preparations under way and planned are allegedly forced measures in response to the growth of the so-called Soviet military threat. This is a perversion of reality.

[Ariyevich] By way of confirmation of what you said, I would like to quote the words of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of staff of the USSR Armed Forces, whose article in PRAVDA I would like to draw to the attention of our listeners. We were not the initiators of the arms race and the creation of military and political blocs, the article says. Our country was forced to take the necessary measures in response to each successive challenge of the West.

The first atom bombs were dropped by American, not Russian, airmen. It was not the Soviet Union that first began to build atomic missile submarines and to fit intercontinental ballistic missiles and the ballistic missiles of submarines with MIRV warheads. It was not we who began work to equip the aircraft of the strategic air force with dozens of cruise missiles having a range of thousands of kilometers. Very specifically and precisely said, in my view.

[Semeyko] Yes, of course. One of the aims of the campaign around the Soviet military threat is precisely that of presenting the West's military preparations as, allegedly, merely a reaction to the strengthening of the defense might of the Soviet Union. All this is putting the cart before the horse, as they say.

[Ariyevich] In one of his speeches at the Vienna summit meeting, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev declared on this subject: Strange to say, the greater the contribution made by the Soviet Union to the development of peaceful relations among states, and the more persistently it makes specific proposals for the limitation of armaments and the attenuation of the threat of a new war, the more assiduously are cock-and-bull stories spread about our policy.

[Mirskiy] Such cock-and-bull stories are quite numerous.

[Ariyevich] That was Dr Georgiy Ilich Mirskiy, the other participant in our roundtable today. Back to you.

Spiralling Arms Race

[Mirskiy] The main stories, perhaps, are that the Soviet Union is allegedly striving for military superiority in order to carry out a surprise attack on the West, or, at the least, to put political pressure in the international arena from a position of strength. Well, such assertions just do not, of course, stand up to criticism.

Let us reply straight away that the Soviet Union does not conceal in the least that it has powerful armed forces capable of reliably defending the interests of our country and those of the countries of the socialist community. Nevertheless, we are constantly forced to strengthen our defense capability in view of the growth of the real--and I stress real and not imaginary--threat both from the West and East.

Let us take the sixties, for instance. In those years, as a result of the forced nuclear missile arms race, the United States, according to Western estimates, secured a fourfold nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union. Could the Soviet Union be indifferent to this fact? Of course not. And the Soviet Union did all that was necessary to reach and consolidate a strategic balance with the United States in a short period. Such a balance was formed at the end of the sixties and the start of the seventies.

It would have seemed that the United States should not only have admitted that a balance in strategic nuclear forces now existed--and it did admit it--but it should also have halted the further arms race in order to maintain the balance. However, this, unfortunately, did not occur. In the seventies the United States doubled the number of nuclear warheads on its strategic missiles, put in position over 500 intercontinental missiles with warheads separating in mid-flight, rearmed three-quarters of its strategic submarines with new missiles, and fitted its heavy bombers with over 1,000 short-range missiles with nuclear warheads.

[Ariyevich] Incidentally, the idea is propagated in the United States that in the seventies the United States allegedly showed restraint in the buildup of its nuclear potential. As we see, the facts and figures quoted show sufficiently clearly the nature of this restraint.

[Mirskiy] It was, of course, a spurt in the arms race. On the other hand, the agreements between the USSR and United States, reached at SALT I in 1972, limited its scale. No one should doubt that without these agreements the spurt would have been even more powerful. Nevertheless, there was an evident attempt to break away from the state of strategic balance with the Soviet Union and to acquire strategic superiority once again. In particular, missiles were no longer fitted with one nuclear warhead, as I said, but several, and the Soviet Union was forced to create similar missiles of its own to maintain the balance with the United States. It was here that the propaganda about the Soviet military threat received, from its point of view, a new trump, so to speak: new evidence of the growing Soviet threat.

[Ariyevich] Strange logic, to say the least: The United States arms with new missiles and this is regarded as a normal phenomenon. But just let the Soviet Union take a step in response and that is described as a threat!

[Semeyko] Yes, logic like that is surprising, and the interesting thing here is that the defense possibilities of the Soviet Union are always exaggerated, and those of the Americans understated, and use is made of the fact that the strategic parity, the balance, which has formed between the Soviet Union and United States is a rough one--that is not absolutely precise. In some indices of strategic nuclear might there is a partial superiority, of course, on the side of the Soviet Union, and in some others on the U.S. side, while overall all these instances of superiority compensate one another in the final analysis, and what is known as a rough strategic balance is forced. However, the very fact of the existence of certain differences in the indices of the power of strategic forces is played on in the West; for instance, if the Soviet Union has more heavy missiles, then that is bad, it is a threat, but if the United States has more heavy bombers, then it is said to be of small significance.

Moreover, imcomparable indices are not infrequently compared in order to prove the existence of the Soviet military threat. Here is just one example. In mid-May, NEWSWEEK magazine carried an article by a proponent of the SALT II treaty, Warnke, and an opponent, Nitze, who, incidentally, is one of the heads of the Committee on the Present Danger, which provides the main arguments about the growing threat from the East. In the interview, Nitze drew a mind-boggling comparison. He asserted that the power of the warheads on one of the Soviet missiles is 625 times greater than the power of the warheads on U.S. Poseidon missiles. But there is a clear trick in such a comparison, calculated for effect: mainly to sow mistrust in the SALT II treaty. The point is that Nitze compares the incomparable. On the one hand, we have the biggest Soviet land missile, according to U.S. sources themselves; and, on the other, a comparatively small U.S. sea missile hidden in the womb of the submarine, where, moreover, there are another 15 such missiles.

However, the United States also has far more powerful missiles, including the heavy Titan II missile with a megaton nuclear charge. Nitze, however, fails to take them into account in the comparison.

[Ariyevich] In general, the opponents of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty make extensive use of this kind of method to prove that allegedly the military correlation of forces is decisively changing to the advantage of the Soviet Union.

Incidentally, one of the U.S. periodicals even wrote at the beginning of this year that at times the disputes about missiles appear to be manipulation rather than analysis.

[Semeyko] The main point is that the Soviet Union is not aspiring to military superiority.

This has been repeatedly stated by Soviet leaders. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is constantly emphasizing that approximate equality and parity is sufficient for the defense needs of our country, and that while making effective provisions for defense the Soviet Union is not striving and will not strive for military superiority over the other side. This is an extremely important proposition. The maintenance of a balance of stratetic forces, and more than that, the continuous lowering of the level of this balance by means of limitation and reduction of strategic arms--this is the aim pursued by the Soviet Union it is military-political relations with the United States.

SALT II Treaty

[Mirskiy] Yes, in this sense the Soviet-U.S. treaty fixed the strategic balance which has come about between the Soviet Union and the United States by establishing the equal numerical strength of all vehicles of delivery of strategic nuclear weapons and introducing equal limitations on the qualitative perfecting of these means, thus insuring equality and identical security of the Soviet Union and the United States.

[Semeyko] Undoubtedly the importance of the treaty in this respect is difficult to overestimate. Nevertheless, the treaty's opponents are trying to prove the opposite. In this connection, I would like to quote from a book by Senator McGovern: "Difficult Years" [trudnyye gody]. He writes: In my role as senator, I have often asked myself the question: Are some of my colleagues capable of ever feeling secure? Even if the sky were black with U.S. bombers and so many submarines equipped with nuclear weapons in the ocean that they were bumping into each other, some senators would nevertheless not feel secure.

[Ariyevich] I would like to draw attention to another aspect of the matter. The myth about the Soviet threat is forced on Western citizens not only by twisted-data comparisons, but also by means of day-by-day psychological brainwashing. Soldiers in Soviet uniforms accompanied by Soviet tanks are marched down the streets of U.S. towns making the inhabitants' hair stand on end, and books like that published in the FRG in 1972 appear. Its title was "For Breakfast in Munich." According to this book, the Russians, having woken up early in the morning, leap into tanks and by breakfast time they are already in the capital of Bavaria. The argument of the U.S. opponents of the SALT II treaty to the effect that allegedly President Carter has yielded to the Soviet Union to the detriment of the security of the United States--is this not an argument based on psychological calculation, on the fact that citizens who were brought up on the notion that Washington can and must dictate its conditions to all will be filled with indignation and will come out against such a treaty and for a continuation of the arms race.

[Semeyko] Without doubt. As soon as the fear of a Soviet threat loses its grip, the chances of those who profit from the arms race will diminish. It must be somehow justified that the United States, let us say, intends to increase military expenditure in 1980 to 138 billion.

[Ariyevich] At the same time, as regards the Soviet Union, it has not increased its defense expenditure over the past few years. Nevertheless, Western propagandists maintain that the Soviet defense budget allegedly exceeds that of the United States. Otherwise, they say, the Soviet Union could not equal the United States in strategic might. What have you to say to this, Lev Semenovich?

[Semeyko] Well, you see, superficially--and only superficially--this may appear convincing to those who are not familiar with this question. However, in reality, the situation is different. The Soviet defense budget is many times smaller than that of the United States, and as distinct from it, it has not only not been increased over the past few years, but has even had a tendency to decrease. However, the means spent are sufficient to insure a reliable defense of our country.

[Ariyevich] I would like to emphasize another, and in my view, important point. Nowhere is it taken into account that the Soviet Union is solving truly majestic tasks of peaceful construction. Huge capital investments are needed for this. Therefore, it is quite easy to explain why the share of the defense expenditure in the Soviet state budget constitutes only about 7 percent.

Anyway, how can one speak about the aggressiveness of a country which is incessantly coming forward with ever new peace initiatives? It was our country which initiated the proposals aimed at the complete and unconditional banning of atomic weapons and their destruction, at the use of nuclear energy for only peaceful purposes. On the initiative of the Soviet Union a number of multilateral agreements which aid the curbing of the production and dissemination of nuclear weapons have already been concluded. A considerable number of other Soviet initiatives in the sphere of arms reduction and disarmament are at the negotiation stage.

[Semeyko] Many proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are of immense importance. Let's just take the latest proposal of the socialist countries for convening an all-European conference on questions of military detente, a conference which would be aimed at strengthening the security of the states on the European Continent. All these initiatives once again prove that the question of the threat from the East is obviously invented, that it is simply needed by certain circles in the West to preserve military tension, to prevent military detente. Such a policy is undoubtedly fraught with serious threats to the cause of peace.

U.S. Defense Policy

[Ariyevich] Such a policy is also evident in other spheres and other regions. The course of the United States aimed at the composition and creation of military miniblocs--United States, Israel, Egypt; United States, Japan, South Korea--and a stepped-up U.S. military presence abroad is emerging quite clearly in particular. On 21 June a meeting of the Interdepartmental Committee for Policy Study took place in the White House. It drew up special recommendations for the President. Their realization in the opinion of observers will be come a turning point in U.S. policy in the Near East. Indeed, the recommendations concern, above all, the Near East. However, their implications far exceed the confines of this area. It is rather a matter of a post-Vietnam era of U.S. foreign policy, a return to the pre-Vietnam concept of using the armed forces as a world gendarme, as punitive forces in areas of the world where something might threaten the interests of the United States.

The question arises: Why, in spite of the lessons of Vietnam, is the United States again being drawn into a dangerous, adventure-seeking policy which has long been proven bankrupt. What is your opinion, Georgiy Ilich?

[Mirskiy] Yes, the fact is that of late there has again been talk of U.S. armed intervention, above all, in developing countries. The main topic of discussion at the moment is the defense, as they say, of U.S. oil interests. Special forces are being set up for this.

[Ariyevich] One must add that this is not happening for the first time.

[Mirskiy] Following the declaration of an oil embargo by the Arab countries at the end of 1973, which increased the price of oil--at that time, you will remember, Henry Kissinger was secretary of state--there was talk that allegedly to protect oil one had to think about striking with the armed forces, to seize oilfields to safeguard oil deliveries, and so on. Now, after several years of absence of such talk, again, quite seriously it would seem, the question of the creation of special forces is being raised.

It is described as a fast reaction corps and is intended to be transferred to any area of the world--Western Europe, the Eastern Mediterranean, South Korea and the area of the Persian Gulf--wherever a threat to the interests of the United States arises.

It is envisaged that ground, naval and air forces will be part of the corps. In all, it will consist of around 110,000 men, including the 82nd Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Division--approximately 18,000 men in all; 2 Marine divisions of almost 20,000 men; from 600 to 1,000 fighter jets and bombers; 1 to 4 detachments [otryad] of special task naval forces, including nuclear aircraft carriers and destroyers--in all, some 40-50 vessels. The force is designed for self-sufficient operations in the course of 60 days. The fast reaction corps is envisaged for use in crisis situations requiring real speed.

It must be ready for action as quickly as within approximately 18 hours of receiving any task. On this subject General Warner, commander of the expeditionary corps, most cynically stated that the Near East is the Near East; it is absolutely all the same to me: Set me a task, show me a target on the map and without reflecting on it I shall be off there by air with my boys.

[Ariyevich] Incidentally, Georgiy Ilich, you mentioned Western Europe. But, after all, this corps is oriented primarily for the Near East, is it not?

Protection of Oil Interests

[Mirskiy] Yes, of course, at present, if one proceeds from the world situation today, it is mainly a question of the Near East. It is a question of, on the pretext of protecting the vitally important interests of the United States and the entire Western world, and the need to insure the uninterrupted supply of oil from the Persian Gulf area, of scaring the Near East countries, or at least of creating a real threat of some sort of large-scale military intervention.

But it is a case here in general of the United States being scared, and scared by what happened in Iran--the Iranian revolution. It did not, of course, expect this. This stunned it. There is now information that the CIA as recently as November last year informed Carter that the shah would be in power for another 10 years. This was exactly 2 months before he left with everything topsy-turvy. It was thought that the shah was as firm as a stone wall. With the shah's regime gone, if there were sudden revolutions in the countries of the Persian Gulf, what would happen then? In general, in the U.S. oil balance, imported oil is playing an ever greater role. Those are the facts.

Now, for the sake of these vital interests of the United States of America and on the alleged pretext that unless measures are taken one could find oneself completely without oil imports, on this pretext, these armed forces--the fast reaction corps--are now being set up on the calculation that those millions of people who are now experiencing difficulties and are lining up for hours at gas stations will understand and approve of this initiative directed at intimidating the Arabs--the West having the opportunity to use the oil at exceptionally cheap prices. The prosperity of the corporations and their colossal profits and so on were built on this. Now this era of cheap oil has come to an end, which, however, does not at all mean that there has been an end to the profits of the oil companies. On the contrary, statistical data shows that the profits of the oil companies are increasing all the time and that the customers are suffering from this. Indeed, it is apparent that this anti-Arab and anti-OPEC propaganda is designed so that the dissatisfaction and indignation of the consumers can be directed precisely against the OPEC countries, the blame transferred from the monopolies to the OPEC countries, and the impression created that this grave and really critical situation, as many experts reckon, in which the Western world now finds itself, is the fault of the countries producing this oil and that consequently it is necessary to strike a blow--all kinds of things could happen--and secure the seizure of these oilfields, and so forth.

[Ariyevich] You know, this action is surely connected not only with the economic interests of the United States of America, but also with the change in the political situation above all in the Near East, especially as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal under the aegis of the United States of America and Washington's attempts to entrust Egypt and Israel with the duties of policemen in that area. Is that no so?

[Mirskiy] Yes, and it is also a matter of the United States of America being extremely dissatisfied in general at present with the position of all the Arab countries--their anti-As-Sadat position--and in particular the position of the countries of the Persian Gulf with regard to As-Sadat's treaty with Begin. The point is that the United States of America did not expect such a unanimous and hostile reaction on the part of the Arab countries, including countries it seemed it could depend on and which it regarded even as tested allies, such as, above all, Saudi Arabia. It did not expect such a reaction after the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Of late, there has been a clearly noticeable cooling of relations between the United States of America and Saudi Arabia and there has been a clear irritation and dissatisfaction in the speeches of many U.S. leaders and senators against Saudi Arabia. Threats can be heard.

[Ariyevich] But do you really consider the dispatch of the fast reaction corps to the Near East or the Persian Gulf to be realistic?

[Mirskiy] Well, you know from the purely military viewpoint it is, of course, realistically practicable. But the Arab countries and in general the oil-producing states are acting independently. Nigeria, for example, a few days ago announced the nationalization of the shares of the British Petroleum company. This is a quite unprecedented thing. This decision by Nigeria was like a bolt from the blue. The OPEC countries and in general many developing countries are acting so independently that the imperialist powers do not now know from where to expect the next blow. This is why--speaking purely psychologically, there is the temptation to return to a policy of force--banging one's fist on the table, showing the aircraft carriers, showing the Marines, and simply taking and occupying the oil pipelines. But what would happen then? On many occasions, many leaders of Arab countries, including some of the most prominent figures in Saudi Arabia, have said that this would, in regard to oil, simply be suicide for the Americans. Then they would really have lost any possibility of getting oil from the Near East.

[Semeyko] That is a reverse result, in effect.

Danger of Use of Force

[Ariyevich] The main thing is that they would have lost politically, as they lost in their time in Vietnam.

[Mirskiy] Yes, politically, of course, they would lose by this, and politically, economically and from all viewpoints, including psychologically, with the present existing atmosphere in the world, if one takes into account the spirit of the times, they would lose by suddenly launching this gross intervention, invasion or seizure of oilfields, and so forth. Is this understood in the United States? Of course it is understood. Therefore, on the one hand I think that this is all only bluffing. Preparing for next year's presidential elections, many opponents of the President have been accusing him of not acting sufficiently strongly and firmly. Evidently, the setting up of this fast reaction corps is an endeavor by the administration to show its strength and to show that it will not stand any loss to U.S. interests. So in this respect it can be explained by purely U.S. domestic political factors, but, incidentally, not only this way.

If one were only to put this down to bluffing, it would be bad enough, but the trouble is, however, that there really do exist people, and perhaps even influential circles, who in actual fact have not so much forgotten about Vietnam but believe that enough time has elapsed and everything has settled down. Different problems and different situations exist in the world. U.S. public opinion, which was terribly incensed by all those Indochinese and Vietnamese affairs, has also somewhat cooled down and therefore the same policy can be begun again.

[Semeyko] If one is to take this seriously, there exists here, of course, a very real danger.

[Mirskiy] There certainly does, and to judge from everything, the effect of the shock caused by the U.S. defeat in Vietnam is gradually passing in Washington. Whereas for some time after this defeat the United States was officially proclaiming a renunciation of fresh Vietnams and a renunciation of direct large-scale U.S. military interference and all other local conflicts, the idea of such interference, as we can see, is returning. This is a very dangerous symptom of an intensification of aggressive trends in U.S. politics.

[Ariyevich] In brief, the situation in the world remains complex and contradictory. Grave obstacles and barriers in different parts of the world are being erected in the way of deepening detente. This confirms yet again that Helsinki was not the end but the start of long-term efforts in the interests of peace and that it is necessary to struggle for detente.

Here we come to the end of our broadcast and take our leave of you. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN KAZAKHSTAN--On 3 August Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers, received heads of USSR-accredited diplomatic missions of European, Asian, African and Latin American countries, now on their introductory tour. He spoke about Kazakhstan's achievements in developing the economy and culture and in raising the people's prosperity. Speaking on behalf of the diplomatic mission heads, Leopoldo Bravo, Argentine ambassador to the USSR, thanked his hosts for their hospitality and cordial reception. Participating in the conversation were Imashev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary; (Zhenabekov), Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and other officials. The diplomatic mission heads toured Alma-Ata. They will also visit Tselinogradskaya Oblast. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU]

U.S. ECONOMISTS TOLD TO LOOK INTO USSR ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

LD050158 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint" commentary by Valentin Zorin, political observer for Soviet television and radio]

[Excerpts] BUSINESS WEEK magazine this week published some statistics indicating that the United States national economy is heading for another recession.

Thus the future looks gloomy to most Americans now, and in saying this I really don't want to hurt the feelings of my American listeners. We in the Soviet Union know full well that the main burden of the coming crisis will fall to the share of the man in the street, just as in the past and just like on so many occasions in the past the monopolies will manage to secure their profits and will shift the main burden of the recession on the working people. Living in a country which is run by working men and women and not by bankers and industrialists, we have full compassion and understanding for the working people of the United States and their problems. I deliberately mention the fact that we in the USSR do not rub our hands in glee when we hear about mounting economic problems in the United States. And I think this provides a striking contrast to the attitude of the United States media to our own problems.

But we are human and we are also exposed to freaks of nature. A few years ago our main grain-growing regions were hit by a devastating drought, and the government took all necessary steps to protect the population from its effects. In old tsarist Russia a natural calamity of this magnitude would have taken an appalling toll of human lives. Our climate in general is less conducive to farming as compared with the climate in the United States, for example. And our crops are often seriously affected by bad weather. But like I just said the government took timely steps to protect the public from the impact of the drought. Using its foreign currency reserves, it bought large quantities of grain on the world market, including the United States, and the Soviet consumer had really nothing to worry about. But the United States media tried to take full advantage of the situation playing up the problems created in the USSR by the crop failure. Every attempt was made to present this natural calamity to the American public as some flaw in the Soviet economic system. The fact that the Soviet Union had to import grain from the United States, which brought considerable profits to the American farmers, was used as a pretext for slanderous attacks on the Soviet land and for boasting about the omnipotent economy of the United States.

The United States media also tried to hide from the public steps that were taken in the Soviet Union to protect the population from the effects of the drought. American newspapers turned a blind eye to the fact that our economy planning made it possible to cope with the situation within a short time and that we were able to maintain our economic growth just as before.

Or take another example: Papers in the United States publish from time to time economic reports forecasting all sorts of troubles for the Soviet economy. Take, for example, the recent report by the Central Intelligence Agency which received much publicity and which claimed that the Soviet Union is running out of oil and natural gas. That report, and its conclusions, were based on some slanted or deliberately inflated statistics and the general tone of the report and the way it was presented by the American papers was really triumphant.

Today it's becoming increasingly clear that economic experts in the United States would do well to concentrate on domestic economic ills instead of wasting their time discussing economic problems thousands of miles away from their shores. They should try, for example, and look into ways of coping with the oil shortage in their own country, issuing timely warnings and recommendations to the administration which seems to be so hard pressed by the problem of energy now. Some of these problems, of course, could be tackled in a more systematic and organized way. Arrogance and ill will are bad enough in ordinary life and they are simply inadmissible at government policy level.

There is no, and there can be no, energy crisis in the Soviet Union. This is not just because we have plenty of oil and natural gas but because we have socialist economic planning. It's unthinkable that thousands of coal mines can be shut down here because using oil would bring greater profits than coal.

Our Soviet economists can tell right away how much energy will be produced by our atomic power stations in the years to come and we don't have to rush all of a sudden into developing alternative sources of energy. All these things are incorporated in our long-term economic development programs, so I think it's fair to say that U. S. economists and planners would do well to try and look into our economic principles and how they operate instead of indulging in some malicious wishful thinking.

The example of our approach to the problem of energy on a long-term basis, which protects this country from some of the ills that plague the United States, is one of many which could be mentioned in this context. It shows why our national economy does not limp from one slump into another, something so typical of the United States.

The United States mass media try to convince the public that the oncoming recession is caused by the rising price of oil on the world market. The aims of this propaganda are easy to see. It represents, on the one hand, an attempt to put the blame on the OPEC countries and to generate a political climate that would justify Pentagon plans of putting into operation its rapid intervention corps in order to put pressure on the oil producers. On the other hand, the present campaign is designed to hide the fact that the root cause of the recurrent recessions in the United States lies in its own economic system in which the means of production are controlled by the wealthy few who exploit the majority of their countrymen.

INCONSISTENCY OF BRZEZINSKI ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET MENACE HIT

LD031639 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

["Inconsistent Allegations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 3, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

Presidential National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski again had recourse to allegations of the so-called "Soviet menace." Speaking in Washington, he claimed that the United States is faced with a serious military and political threat from the USSR and added that the USA accepts this threat and takes specific measures in answer to it.

The inconsistency of such claims is obvious. The whole world knows that the Soviet Union does not threaten and is not going to threaten anyone. On the contrary, it proves by the whole of its foreign policy that it tirelessly upholds, the interests of peace and security of peoples.

But if Mr. Brzezinski is really concerned, as he is trying to say, over the threats allegedly looming large over some sovereign state, it would be enough for him to turn in search of such threats to history and realities of U.S. policy. It is apt to recall in this connection at least the disgraceful U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic or the U.S., armed interference in Lebanon in 1958. According to the figures published in the USA itself, the United States 215 times used armed force for the attainment of its goals in various parts of the world over the period from 1956 to 1975 alone. And here is the latest example on the same subject: the notorious project to create a so--called "Fire-brigade" for interference in the affairs of sovereign states in the Middle East and at the Persian Gulf area, A project creating not some far-fetched but quite a real threat to peace and security of peoples.

This is all, of course, very well-known in Washington. But why then Mr. Brzezinski, who while passing over in silence real facts, prefers to speculate on far-fetched and clearly inconsistent themes? The answer is obvious. The Soviet menace myth is a smokescreen called upon to justify the attempts of definite circles in the USA to continue the line for an increase in U.S. military might and building up the arms race. Mr. Brzezinski declared that the USA must guarantee potentialities and means for sending its might where necessary.

This "might," which some people in the USA consider possible to use at their own discretion in the regions lying thousands of kilometers away from the shores of the United States, is a real and not invented menace to sovereign peoples and countries.

CONGRESS LEAVES SERIOUS PROBLEMS UNSOLVED

LD041552 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Yurity Levchonko, TASS correspondent, reports from Washington:

Members of the U.S. Congress have set off for their annual summer holidays, which will last until 5 September, leaving unsolved a large number of serious problems facing the country. Observers are unanimous in remarking the manifestly slow tempo of work and unproductiveness of the first session of the Congress of the 96th Congress, which began work in January this year. The careless attitude of the legislators does not accord with the serious nature and urgency of the problems on which the U.S. supreme legislative organ has made, and has to make, decisions.

A most important issue on the agenda of the session was discussion of the new Soviet-U.S. SALT II Treaty signed by the leaders of the USSR and the United States in Vienna and sent by the White House for ratification by the Senate. Congress approved without demur the long-term program worked out by the Carter administration for modernizing NATO. On its last day of work the House of Representatives made yet another step toward official U.S. recognition of the illegal racist Rhodesian regime by granting the right of unilateral lifting of the UN-imposed sanctions against Salisbury.

The lack of action by Congress in solving the very serious domestic problems in the United States unemployment, inflation, education, medical service, its open devotion to the monopolies and the powerful military-industrial complex are causing increasing criticism among the wide circles of the American public and sober-minded politicians.

CHRYSLER ATTEMPTS TO GET U.S. GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

LD052146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0945 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 5 August--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: To the delight of its competitors Chrysler, the third largest U.S. automotive company, is on the verge of bankruptcy. Specializing in the production of the "symbol of American prosperity"--expensive, chic limousines--the company has recently suffered major losses, forcing it to turn to Washington with entreaties for help. In the first quarter of this year Chrysler had already lost almost $54 million. However, the "last straw" for the firm was the sharp intensification of the energy crisis caused by the "oil famine" and, as a result a fall in demand for its uneconomical machines. The second quarter was the "blackest" in Chrysler's history, with a deficit of $207 million recorded. The concern turned to the Washington authorities with a request for $1 billion dollars of emergency aid.

No one knows what the fate of the concern would have been had it not been a supplier of tanks for the Pentagon. "Pluralizing" production has helped it obtain an influential defender before the Federal Government which, in the "interests of national security," has even set up a special government group to look at ways of saving Chrysler. In mid-August the group should present its recommendations to the President, including tax reductions, government loans and bank credits. As the local press reports, a sympathetic Pentagon has taken down from the shelves a 1950 law which permits the government to provide aid to firms involved in defense. The influence of the company's advocates in Washington's "corridors of power" leaves observers in no doubt that Chrysler will simply not be left to go under. The government's touching guardianship of the unsuccessful company has drawn a burst of anger from its rivals--the concerns Ford Motor, General Motors Corporation and American Motors Corporation--who have long been dreaming of dividing up Chrysler. T. Murphy, chairman of General Motors, has already lodged a public protest against the federal aid to Chrysler.

'SIRENS' LURE VIETNAMESE REFUGEES TO DESTRUCTION

LD041610 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] London, August 4, TASS--Like sirens in Greek mythology that lured mariners to destruction, ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet now making sweeps of the seas around Vietnam are provoking some citizens of Vietnam that have been mislead by the Beijing and Western propaganda to leave the country bypassing official channels of emigration. U.S. politicians are little interested in the fate of those whom they try to entice out of Vietnam. They pursue their own political aims.

A REUTER correspondent aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier "Kittyhawk", command ship of a task force engaged in "rescue of refugees in distress" admits that the presence of the U.S. Seventh Fleet encourages refugees to leave Vietnam. But the command of the U.S. fleet is in no hurry to rescue anyone. Thus, a boat with 21 people on board was spotted last Friday. It was only seven hours after that that the destroyer "Parsons" approached the boat. The people in the boat were then photographed for a long time from a helicopter, but were not taken on board the ship.

Over all the time that the Seventh Fleet is sailing near Vietnam, it picked up only a small number of refugees, 115 people. And these people are taken not to the United States but to some foreign port close to Vietnam and the port authorities then tow the boats again into the open sea. A group of people told Western reporters that they had left their homeland because they had heard reports of Carter's order to the Seventh Fleet. These admissions attest again to the fact that Western and Beijing leaders artificially publicize the problem of refugees, having turned it into a political provocation they have staged in the framework of ideological war against Socialist Vietnam. American sirens singing off the shores of Vietnam are more bloodthirsty than sirens in Greek mythology.

PRC GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 5 AUG

LD051038 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 5, TASS--Chen Jei, deputy minister of foreign trade of the PRC, head of a Chinese Government trade delegation, arrived here today for signing a trade and payments agreement between the USSR and the PRC for 1979.

ANNIVERSARY OF CHINESE-ALBANIAN BREAK NOTED

AU031947 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

[Unattributed commentary:" Beijing's Words and Deeds"]

[Text] One year has elapsed since the PRC leadership unilaterally disrupted its economic agreements with Albania and recalled the Chinese specialists there. The Albanian press described Beijing's action as a method of putting pressure on Albania, as a premeditated step to harm Albania's economy.

The whole record of the development of Albanian-Chinese relations affirms that China never actually built its relations with Albania as an equal partner, although it made loud statements about everlasting friendship and cooperation with Albania. Above all, the Maoists considered Albania as a suitable stronghold for their penetration of the Balkans.

By cutting off its economic relations with Albania, Beijing violated the bilateral agreements which had been signed in the past. Because of that some enterprises which the Chinese side had promised to put into operation remained incomplete. At the same time, the Albanian press has stressed that there were serious mistakes and defects in the technical documentation handed over by China which have frequently caused considerable breakdowns and [word indistinct] in the work of some industrial enterprises in Albania. Those operations caused great damage to the economy of the republic. Serious defects were also found in production equipment, including defects in (?aviation technology), supplied to Albania by China.

As the press of the fraternal socialist countries has unanimously pointed out, the hostile act of the PRC leadership against its former ally and the betrayal of the interests of the Albanian people by Beijing exposed the true intentions of Chinese policy in the Balkans and Beijing's attempts to use hegemonistic methods in the practice of international relations. In that connection, the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO wrote that the disruption of all aid to Albania by the Chinese leaders is [words indistinct] of all their previous statements about their support and disinterested aid to the people of the small Balkan country.

The case with Albania, our commentator continues, is not the only one in Beijing's repertoire. Experience confirms that Beijing always does the same thing when the country which cooperates with it refuses to support its hegemonistic policy and resists its attempts to interfere in its internal affairs. It is precisely for that reason that China disrupted its economic relations with Vietnam and withdrew its specialists. Beijing's objective, the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DANH wrote, is to force the countries which receive Chinese aid to follow its policy. Beijing uses its economic aid to other countries as an instrument in its chauvinistic policy of great-statism.

A [word indistinct] reflection of that policy is China's armed intervention against Socialist Vietnam. It enraged all progressive mankind of the world which resolutely protested against it. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries gave comprehensive assistance to the heroic Vietnamese people in resisting the Chinese aggression and now they are helping them to eliminate the consequences of the perfidious attack by Beijing's hegemonists. The economic aid given to Vietnam by the fraternal socialist countries is increasing from day to day. The Vietnamese people, giving the deserved answer to the Chinese aggressors and relying on the support of its friends, are confidently marching on the road they have chosen for the building of socialism.

China's aggression against Socialist Vietnam, Beijing's intrigues against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which are still going on [words indistinct] and against the peoples of other countries and the intiation of contacts with the forces of imperialism and reaction: All that has conclusively exposed the Chinese leaders before world public opinion. Beijing's great-state policy is resolutely condemned by all those to whom the interests of peace and socialism are really dear, to those who stand for normal relations, good neighborhood and equal cooperation [words indistinct] of countries and peoples, the commentator concludes.

PRC CONTINUES 'WHIPPING UP TENSIONS' WITH SRV

LD032010 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Chinese military continue to whip up tensions on the border with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In this connection, our commentator Vladimir Korolev writes the following:

Beijing still has about 12 army divisions in the area. In July alone, the Chinese committed 80 armed provocations against Vietnam. These included one when a Chinese unit nearly a battalion strong intruded 4 kilometers deep into Vietnamese territory. Things like that cause numerous casualties among civilian population and considerable material damage to Vietnam. At the same time, Beijing keeps threatening to teach Vietnam another lesson. The threat was reiterated a few days ago by the vice premier of China, Gu Mu. He was receiving a group of Austrian journalists. His statement, couched in the spirit of great power chauvinism, was made at a time, reports the Vietnamese news agency VNA, when the talks on normalization of relations between Vietnam and China are continuing. Just as at the previous rounds of the talks in Hanoi, the Chinese side keeps rejecting sensible Vietnamese proposals about normalization of relations between the two countries and primarily about immediate steps to be taken to insure peace and stability in the border area. Apparently, at these talks the Beijing hegemonists would like to achieve something that they sought but failed to achieve during their recent aggression against Vietnam. And this was mainly to force Vietnam to give up its consistent course to assert its independence and sovereignty with the assistance from other socialist countries and, generally, from all the progressive forces of the world.

At the talks, Beijing attempted to make Vietnam forego the territories that have always been Vietnamese: the Paracel Islands and the Spratly Archipelago. Beijing would also like to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and turn relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea into a subject of discussion at the talks or, in other words, to encroach on the sovereign rights and interests of other countries. These hegemonistic ambitions have been duly rebuffed by Vietnam. A Vietnamese Foreign Ministry note issued in this connection underlines that the real intention of Beijing is to create a kind of constant tension on the border in a bid to bring pressure on Vietnam at the talks and create a pretext for committing another act of aggression against Vietnam at any time. The Maoists would thus like to undermine the construction of a single independent and Socialist Vietnam, to force it to follow in the wake of their own expansionist policy and, in this way, to pave the way for the Chinese domination over the whole of Southeast Asia.

U.S.-JAPAN DEFENSE MEETING CRITICIZED FOR ESCALATING TENSION

LD031855 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 3, TASS--A regular meeting of the Japanese-American Coordinating Committee on Defence that was held in Honolulu, the Hawaii, was devoted to stepping up tensions in Asia and the Far East under the pretext of alleged "Soviet menace". Deputy Chief of Japan's Defence Agency Akira Watari, as KYODO Tsushin Agency reports, told American partners about the medium-range outlines for the development of the country's military potential that were worked out by the Defence Agency and that actually mean a new five-year program of expanding and building up Japan's armed forces. The U.S. side set out at the conference the aims and tasks of the United States military strategy in the Pacific and Atlantic areas, confirmed the Pentagon's intention to increase the United States military presence in Asia and the Far East, announced that withdrawal of the U.S. land forces from South Korea is put off till 1981 and reported on the program of further build-up of the U.S. rocketry forces.

With the adoption at the end of last year of the "basic principles of Japanese-American co-operation in defence" that determine specific obligations of allies under the security treaty, an additional impetus was given to military cooperation between the USA and Japan. The Japanese islands and adjoining areas have been turned into a huge range where exercises of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces", as well as joint Japanese-American and American-South Korean exercises of all services are held one after another.

Japan is assuming ever greater commitments to back the Pentagon's armed forces in Asia and the Far East. In order to justify the huge military spending, the Japanese military try to intimidate the Japanese with non-existent "Soviet menace". This is also the aim of the recently published "White Paper on Defence". But, as ASAHI writes, 62 percent of the Japanese declare for peaceful Japan, for the preservation of Article Nine of Japan's Constitution, under which Japan is prohibited to keep armed forces and to decide disputable international questions through the use of force.

JAPANESE OBSERVANCE OF HIROSHIMA ANNIVERSARY NOTED

International Conference

LD051722 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hiroshima, August 5, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports: An international conference against nuclear weapons continues here with delegates from 20 countries and representatives of international public organizations discussing a concrete program of united actions by the peace forces of different states in the struggle for removing the threat of an atomic war, for complete nuclear disarmament and for banning new types of mass-destruction weapons.

Meetings of the conference commissions were addressed by victims of the American atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They told the delegates about the frightful consequences of these barbarous bombings and urged the international public to prevent a recurrence of such acts. Participants in the conference together with the representatives of the democratic forces of Japan, and Hiroshima residents, marched today through the city streets to the peace park where a mass manifestation was held in memory of the victims of Hiroshima and on the occasion of international action day against nuclear weapons.

Four thousand demonstrators were carrying posters calling for action to prevent a recurrence of the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and multicoloured garlands of paper cranes in memory of Sadako Sasaki, a Japanese schoolgirl who died at the age of 12 from leukemia caused by the atomic bombing. Bed-ridden, the girl was making paper cranes in the hope that this would help her, according to a Japanese belief, to survive.

"Peoples will never forget about the crime committed by the USA on August 6, 1945," said H. Masuto, executive secretary of the Japanese Atomic Victims Council, who on that morning happened to be within two kilometres of the epicentre of the atomic explosion. "There is a growing movement in the world against the plans of imperialist circles to step up the arms race. We should do everything we can," he said, "to deliver mankind from the threat of a nuclear war and to ensure a peaceful and happy life for our children and the succeeding generations."

"The peoples of all countries want to live in peace, but to assure peace it is necessary for all people to wage permanent and full-scale struggle against the arms race and for the prohibition of all types of nuclear arms," Aziz Sharif, well-known public figure from Iraq, vice-president of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization and an International Lenin Peace Prize winner, said in a TASS interview. "One of the main tasks in this struggle is to make the process of detente irreversible. SALT I and SALT II would be impossible without detente and the further struggle for nuclear disarmament would be made more difficult without it," he said.

Demonstration at Hiroshima Park

LD041726 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hiroshima, August 4, TASS--Thousands of people carrying red and blue banners and streamers filled today the square outside the Hiroshima Park of Peace. People from all over Japan gathered in Hiroshima, the town that experienced the horrors of the U.S. atomic bombing, for a traditional peace march organized on the initiative of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs.

"No to atomic death", "For the success of international conference to ban nuclear weapons", "For durable peace on earth"--Posters with such slogans were carried by factory and office workers, students and activists of the peace movement, representatives of progressive organizations. More than 50 thousand people participating in the national march against atomic threat covered eight thousand kilometres over 47 prefectures of Japan.

At the meeting held here they condemned the Pentagon's crimes, expressed the resolve to rally unity of the ranks of the fighters for peace, to step up actions against the arms race, for complete banning of nuclear weapons. They demanded that the Japanese Government should give effective assistance to victims of the atomic tragedy.

"Our children need peace. All who treasure the destinies of coming generations must pool their efforts against the dangerous plans of the imperialist circles that try to take mankind to the brink of distaster," Keiji Saito, a school teacher from Hokkaido Island who took part in the march told a TASS correspondent. "Young people wish to study and work peacefully. How many new schools, higher educational establishments and hospitals could be built on the funds that are spent by militarists on the arms race and development of new, ever more destructive types of weapons", said student of Tokyo University Kei Sakai. The Japanese student carries a blue poster with the wording "we support SALT II. From SALT II to SALT III, to general disarmament."

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON UNREST CITED

LD051814 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, 5 August, TASS--The BAKHTIAR agency has distributed a statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which says that a group of counter-revolutionaries, who infiltrated into Kabul from abroad, today tried to provoke unrest in the town with support from local reactionaries. Detachments of security forces and the Afghan Army suppressed the disturbances caused by the rebels and restored order.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the statement says, expresses profound gratitude to all inhabitants of the town, who gave active help and support in defeating the counterrevolutionaries, and calls upon them to make their cohesion and unity even closer.

The statement notes that this provocative sally was a consequence of plots being hatched by the forces of imperialism and foreign reaction and by their minions from among former feudalists against the historic gains of the April revolution and the popular order.

MOSCOW RADIO CITES 'FOREIGN PAPERS' ON 'DISORDERS' IN KABUL

LD061118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A report from Kabul: Many foreign papers note that the attempts to provoke disorders in the Afghan capital are a direct consequence of the plots which are being hatched against the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people by the forces of imperialism and international reaction.

LONDON PAPER SAYS SOVIET COMMITMENT TO TARAKI UNCERTAIN

LD051224 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[By Norman Kirkham, diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Russia is being compelled to reexamine her policy of heavy military support for the shaky government of President Taraki in Afghanistan after the deaths of scores of Soviet "advisers" in battles with rebel Pathan tribesmen. Losses of Russian troops, pilots and air crews in the mountain war over the past eight weeks are estimated to have reached 300, and could be higher. At least another 100 troops and military instructors from Moscow are now known to have fled in an uprising in the city of Herat last March when hundreds of local people were shot down in street battles. Soviet military planners have also been dismayed by continuing reports of atrocities against Russians who fall into the hands of the fierce Pathans. Some have been flayed alive and disembowelled. Others were decapitated and their heads displayed on piles. Afghanistan is now the most perilous of all overseas postings for Russian troops.

Major General Lev Gorelov, chief of the Military Assistance programme in Kabul, has been recalled home to discuss the reverses and the failure of the Afghan Government forces and their helpers to put down the revolt. Mr Aleksandr Puzanov, a veteran Stalinist, who has been Soviet ambassador to Afghanistan for the last seven years, is also expected to return to Moscow. He may be carpeted for over-optimistic assessments of the fighting. The reports from his embassy are believed to have underplayed seriously the dangers facing the Taraki regime and public unrest over redistribution of farming land which has led to serious harvest shortages.

Although Russia remains determined to keep her hold on Afghanistan, the Kremlin leaders may decide that the pro-Marxist Taraki administration must be replaced with a government more acceptable to the Moslem population. The growing concern in Kabul and Moscow over the course of the guerilla war was reflected in a cabinet reshuffle a week ago. The Prime Minister, Mr Hafizollah Amin, who emerged previously as the government's "strong man" has taken over supervision of the Ministry of Defence under the president's "direct orders and guidance."

But Russia has sent at least 1,500 military advisers, troops and pilots into Afghanistan so far and now has some 2,500 civilians in Kabul working in ministries and government departments. Squadrons of Migs, helicopters, tanks and other weapons have poured in with the men to combat the rebel army of 50,000 Pathans. More Russian troop planes have flown in during the last few weeks. Convoys of supply lorries are arriving in Kabul after driving through a heavily guarded mile-long tunnel under the 10,000-ft Salang Pass in the Hindu Kush. Main roads outside the capital are unsafe because of the continuing guerilla ambushes. The 1,000 Europeans still in the country have developed a "siege mentality," staying off the streets for fear that they will be mistaken for the hated Russians.

America last week evacuated 100 non-essential official staff and their families. Britons are being advised not to travel through the country and Whitehall has contingency plans to evacuate 160 British and Commonwealth citizens if this should become necessary.

AFGHAN PRESENTATION OF PARTY CARDS TO MEMBERS REPORTED

LD030957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Presentation of Party Cards"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 July--The Afghan press is devoting a great deal of attention to the presentation of party cards to People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan members which is taking place throughout the country in plants, factories, various institutions and military units.

The current presentation of party cards, the newspaper KHALQ writes, is an important event in the life of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and all its members. This act, the paper stresses, raises still higher the authority of the People's Democratic Party under whose leadership the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is today building a new life.

AFGHAN PEASANTS REPORTED HARVESTING OWN CROPS

LD032224 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Harvesting continues in Afghanistan. Thousands of peasants are in the fields to gather the fruit. This year the harvest is a quite special event for the Afghans, our correspondent Viktor Bazilevich, stationed in Kabul, writes. This is the first time they are picking the fruit of their work on their own plots of land. They no longer have to pay the landowners rent on the land, or for the use of water and farm implements. The rule of feudal lords and landowners was abolished by the April revolution of 1978.

The redistribution of land was compelled this year in conformity with the law on agrarian reform which is based on the principle land belongs to those who work it. Before the revolution, a handful of landowners held nearly 65 percent of arable land. Today, the Afghan peasant has his own plot of land, the size of which depends on the size of his family.

About 300,000 families of former peasants and farm laborers who had no property have received land for free for perpetual use. Peasants who owned only a little land had the size of their plots increased.

What is the peasants attitude to this reform? I talked to a peasant named (Abdul Wahab), Viktor Bazilevich continues. He said he was from (Kala Yenau) Village, 40 kilometers from Kabul. I read an excerpt to him from an article published in the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The author of that article claimed that the Afghan peasants have refused to give up the semi-feudal life they are used to. (Abdul Wahab) replied with an oriental proverb: The dogs bark, but the caravan moves on. We waited with hope for basic changes in our life, he said. Not long ago, my entire family and the peasants of my village worked from dawn to dusk on the field of the landowner, (Mohamed Khan). We had barely enough for subsistence. Now an end has been put to all this. (Abdul Wahab) and the other inhabitants of (Kala Yenau) say that they wholeheartedly support the policies of the Afghan Government. Many of them have already joined the local Committee for the Defense of the Revolution.

The people must protect the land they have received against counterrevolutionaries. Former landowners and their hirelings armed and trained at bases in Pakistan and China are making forays into Afghan territory. With the backing of imperialism and international reactionaries, they are trying to break down progressive transformations in Afghanistan. We shall not give up our land to anyone, the residents of the village (Kala Yenau) say. We shall protect the gains of the revolution and the harvest, which henceforth belongs to the workers.

INDIA'S MENON AWARDED LENIN PEACE PRIZE

LD032118 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 3, TASS--The diploma and gold medal of laureate of the International Lenin Prize "for promoting peace among the peoples" were presented today to the noted public figure of India K.P. Sh. Menon.

"This is testimony of the lofty recognition by the world public of his merits and the merits of the Indian people in the noblest movement of our time," stated the Chairman of the Committee for International Lenin Prizes, President of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Nikolay Blokhin, as he addressed a gathering of Soviet public figures in the Kremlin devoted to this event.

The Soviet Union and India have much in common in their approach to outstanding international questions, Blokhin observed. They are united by the struggle against imperialism and racism, against the forces of aggression and war, for eliminating the last hotbeds of colonialism. The USSR's peace-loving policy has always met with understanding on the part of India. At the same time, the policy of nonalignment consistently pursued by India has won respect and wide international appreciation.

BREZHNEV, POLAND'S GIEREK HOLD MEETING IN CRIMEA 4 AUG

LD041644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 4--A meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party Edward Gierek, now vacationing in the Soviet Union, took place in the Crimea on 4 August.

During a friendly conversation, Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek discussed the problems on whose solution the communists and working people of the Soviet Union and Poland are working and about plans for the period ahead.

Great attention was paid to the prospects of Soviet-Polish cooperation. It was noted with satisfaction that cooperation in machine building, power generation, metallurgy, the coal industry and many other spheres is developing successfully. The intention was expressed to continue deepening economic integration both bilaterally and in the framework of long-term target-oriented programs approved by CEMA.

The participants in the conversation emphasized the decisive role of lively, constantly growing relations between the CPSU and the Polish United Workers Party for the strengthening of fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples.

Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek hold that the most vital international tasks are the transition to real disarmament, and the complete elimination of the threat of world war. The special significance of the SALT II treaty lies precisely in the fact that it broadens the horizons of what can be achieved on this road.

The participants in the conversation are convinced that the improvement of relations among European states that took place after the Helsinki conference creates favorable conditions for new joint actions to the benefit of detente and development of cooperation. The Soviet Union and Poland approach from this viewpoint the idea of convening a conference on the lessening of military confrontation in Europe and the coming meeting in Madrid.

At the same time concern is caused by the fact that the plans of re-equipping the existing military arsenals with new, more destructive types of arms, such as, for instance, the neutron bomb, are being revived in a number of NATO countries. The implementation of such plans would contradict the vital interests of the peoples of Europe, and not only of Europe.

The conversation between Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere and showed complete community of views on the questions discussed.

Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Blatov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, took part in the discussion.

SOVIET, BULGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS CONFER 30 JULY

LD261013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] On 30 July talks took place between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister K. Khristov. They discussed questions of the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

COSSIGA'S MISSION TO FORM ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REPORTED

LD032221 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Rome, August 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Teterin reports:

Christian Democrat F. Cossiga, whom Italian President A. Pertini instructed to form a new cabinet, has today started consultations with political parties. He had formally received broad powers from A. Pertini for determing the party composition of the cabinet, but assigning the Italian Communist Party the role of opposition. The candidate for the post of prime minister intends to meet with Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals.

F. Cossiga has a very difficult mission to carry out. As was already reported, representative of the Christian Democratic Party F.M. Pandolfi declared on August 1 his refusal to form a cabinet. Earlier Christian Democrat G. Andreotti and leader of Italian Socialist Party B. Craxi failed to form a new cabinet.

F. Cossiga, as observers note, is forced to consider in the first place the Socialist leadership, as it was precisely because of its "negative stand" that F.M. Pandolfi suffered a failure. The Socialists, the press points out, insist that "a government of reconciliation" to include only Christian Democrats and as many non-party experts as possible, be formed.

But the Social Democrats declared their rejection of plans to form an all Christian-Democrat cabinet. They expressed intention to join in the new cabinet, and their position was supported by the Liberals.

Observers point out that the policy of Christian Democrats is as before based on the striving to preserve at any price their monopoly of power in the country,, As the newspaper PAESE SERRA points out, despite their statements of readiness to support representive of another party in the post categorically vetoed the nomination of B. Craxi.

The newspaper L'UNITA points out in its editorial article today that for the settlement of the crisis it is necessary to form a cabinet of genuine democratic solidarity with the participation of all democratic forces including the Communist Party. It is increasingly borne out from day to day that the proposals of the Communists remain the only serious ones, directed at an effective resolution of the country's complex problems, the newspaper says.

PCP'S CUNHAL ON INTERIM ELECTIONS, NEW GOVERNMENT

LD030949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "A. Cunhal's speech"]

[Text] Lisbon, 30 July--"Despite all attempts to isolate the Communist Party, Portuguese Communists occupy a central position in political life. [paragraph continues]

We are certain that in the forthcoming general elections the rightwing parties will be defeated and the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] will win a major victory which will become the victory of all working people, democracy and freedom," A. Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP, has said. He was speaking in the capital where the festival of the PCP central organ AVANTE will be held 7-9 September.

"National problems," Cunhal indicated, "as daily practice proves, can only be resolved with the participation of communists and working people. This situation aquires a special significance now that the country is preparing for interim parliamentary elections."

Reemphasizing the constitutional nature of holding elections as a means of surmounting the government crisis being experience by the country, the PCP secretary stated that it means a new defeat of the rightwing parties. However, he continued, the rightwing parties have not ceased their activity.

Dwelling on the candidacy of the new prime minister, the leader of the Portuguese Communists said that the nomination of Maria de Lurdes Pintassilgo was viewed positively by the broad strata of the population. Moreever he stressed that the Communist Party's final position would defend on the new cabinet's composition, program and practical activity.

Cunhal expressed himself in favor of the speediest commencement of the new government's activity and expressed the hope that it would insure the preparation and holding of the elections under conditions of freedom and equality.

PRAVDA ON SPANISH TERRORIST BOMBINGS, GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

ID021509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[TASS Report: "Wave of Terrorism"]

[Text] Madrid, 30 July--A new wave of terrorism has enveloped Spain. On 29 July extremist groupings caused bomb explosions in Barajas, the capital's airport, and two railroad stations--Chamartin and Atocha--during the rush hour. As a result people were killed and 113 were wounded.

The government statement issued in this connection notes that a Council of Ministers session has resolutely condemned the terrorist acts and described them as a threat to the process of democratizing the country's political life. The Spanish Government believes, the document says, that these acts are committed by those who disagree with the solution of the national question.

'SPAIN-USSR' COUNCIL OF ASSOCIATION FORMED

ID041602 Moscow Tass in English 1122 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, August 4, TASS--The constituent sterring council of the Association "Spain-USSR" has been formed here. The association will be cooperating with the "USSR-Spain" society. Its aim is to promote the establishment of a better mutual understanding between the peoples of Spain and the Soviet Union. Prominent Spanish biologist Faustino Gordon Bonet has been elected chairman of the steering council of the Association "Spain-USSR." Cultural, political, trade union and business circles of Spain are widely represented in the council.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF IRANIAN ELECTION REPORTED

LD041952 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 4, TASS--The Iranian Ministry of the Interior issued preliminary data on the results of yesterday's elections in the country to the Consultative Council. Seventy-five members of the council, elected from all the provinces and national minorities of Iran, are to consider and prepare a final text of the draft new constitution which is to seal the republican system proclaimed as a result of the overthrow of the Pahlavi monarchy. As is reported, a majority of votes have been cast for representatives of the Islamic Republican Party which unites the followers and supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES REMARKS BY IRANIAN ENVOY TO IRAQ

NC021857 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 1 Aug 79 NC

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A few days ago Siyyid Mohammad Daali, the Iranian ambassador to Iraq who has since returned to Iran from Baghdad, replied to questions put by a PARS news agency reporter. During this interview conditions in Khuzestan and Kurdistan were discussed. All the nations of the world are well aware of the revolutionary incidents in western Iran and no one doubts that past and present incidents in these areas are internal matters. If the interview with the Iranian ambassador had not (?gone beyond) the framework of internal matters, our reference to it would not have been necessary at all. However, Siyyid Mohammad Daali permitted himself to fabricate myths. In touching on the acitvities of (?leftwing) forces during the confusion and disorders in western Iran, he went so far as to allege that the Soviet Union had a hand in these incidents. Siyyid Mohammad Daali's attempts to point out Moscow's hand in events in western Iran is not something new. Imperialist propaganda has for a long time been taking steps to blacken the name of of the Soviet Union and create strive between it and Iran.

Here a question arises: Is it worthy of an Iranian personality to set foot on such a twisting, unclean path? This question is especially pertinent if one listens to statements by Iranian leaders to the effect that Iran favors relations based on goodneighborliness and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union for its part has scrupulously followed and will continue to scrupulously follow the principles of noninterference in the affairs of other countries and nations, and this principle had been confirmed to a high degree as far as Iran is concerned. After all, it has been emphasized that the Soviet Union is opposed to any kind of foreign interference in Iran's affairs.

The only wish that the Soviet Union has for the people of Iran is that they may recognize the means and directions of their country's conditions as soon as possible so that imperialist forces may be deprived of any pretext for this type of interference.

IRANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS TALKS ON ESFAHAN STEEL COMPLEX

NC041958 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 4 Aug 79 NC

[Text] An Iranian economic delegation ended its talks in Moscow yesterday. The Soviet Union has agreed to deliver the machinery necessary to complete construction of the second part of the Esfahan steel complex--as a result of which, its yearly capacity will increase from 750,000 tons to 1.9 million tons of steel.

New groups of Soviet experts will be leaving for Iran in connection with the construction. In the future, the USSR will cooperate with Iran in expanding the steel complex, the capacity of which is expected to increase in a few years to 6 million tons of steel a year.

TASS NOTES HUA GUOFENG MESSAGE TO KHOMEYNI ON IRAN VISIT

ID011201 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, August 1, TASS--Agha Shahi, adviser of the president of Pakistan for foreign affairs, has said he handed over to Ayatollah Khomeyni a verbal message from Hua Guofeng. In that message, he said, Hua Guofeng made no excuses for the visit paid by him to Iran in August last year.

As was reported by Radio Tehran, in a message which was handed over to Khomeyni Hua Guofeng "was sorry" for the visit to Iran at the heat of repressions of the shah regime against the patriots. In accordance with that report, Khomeyni said that the Iranians received that visit of the Chinese leader with great bitterness, since it was held "as if on the bodies of the killed people."

COMMENT ON ACTIVITIES OF MAOISTS IN IRAN

ID031510 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In post revolutionary Iran Maoist groups have sprung up like mushrooms after a shower. Maoist publications fill the newspaper and bookstalls. These mock revolutionaries are conducting a large scale propaganda attack on the gains of the Iranian people, directing the main blow against the country's democratic forces. Covering up with ultra revolutionary phraseology such publications as the TUFAN, ADALST, HAGIGAT and RANJBAR are vigorously attacking the Tudeh Party of the Iranian working class as well as other progressive organizations and are even calling for armed struggle against the government. Such incitement undoubtedly requires no commentary. These forces which are doing all they can to stop the process of normalization, which are artificially fanning up differences between various sections of the revolutionary movement, which are pushing the country towards civil war. These forces are certainly not considering any better means for splitting the antiimperialist front, for repressions against the progressive trends in the Iranian revolution.

What this force amounts to is sufficiently well known. Lately, agents of the CIA, the SAVAK secret servicemen of the former shah who have gone underground as well as various leftist extremist organizations have notably stepped up their undermining activities. For example, one of these organizations is responsible for the assassination of the former chief of staff of the armed forces of revolutionary Iran, Qarani, as well as of Ayatollah Motahhari, a close associate of the head of the Iranian revolution, Khomeyni.

The Chinese rulers, having lost their trump card in the person of the shah in their dirty game in the Middle East, are now placing their main stakes on nurturing Maoist organizations in Iran. Here Beijing's aim and that of reactionary imperialist forces of the West fully coincide. For both certainly do not relish the strengthening of the revolutionary regime in Iran, the growth of the democratic forces' influence, any striving by the young republic to bring genuine independence and a peaceful policy in the international arena. They find it difficult to accept the fact that the new Iran has no intentions of remaining as the base for spying and undermining activities against the Soviet Union.

The counterrevolutionary alliance of the Maoists and the reactionaries in Iran will hardly surprise anyone. The Iranian and world public knows of documents that have been found in the former Israeli representation in Tehran which openly reveal the close collaboration that existed between Iran, China and the Israeli Mossad. Through agents among local Maoists, the Chinese secret service had received information on the activities of the anti-shah opposition, which was handed over to the Israelis--who in turn supplied it to the SAVAK. Naturally the CIA got its share. At present conditions for such cooperation have changed but it would be quite incorrect to assume that it is stopped for there are much too many coincidences in the activization of the actions of leftist extremists and rightist reactionary elements aimed at undermining the gains of the revolution.

U.S., EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI POSITIONS ON PALESTINIAN ARABS SCORED

LD051628 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 5, TASS--A new, fifth round of Egyptian-Israeli-American talks on so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians on the West Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Strip is opening in the Israeli city of Haifa today. The project for "autonomy" which was drawn up by Tel Aviv, is regarded in the Arab world as a conspiracy against the vital interests and legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Egyptian propganda is circulating reports on allegedly existing differences in Egypt's and Israel's approach to the question of "Palestinian self-government." In this way As-Sadat's regime is trying to mislead public opinion in the Arab countries and to pose as a "defender" of the interests of Palestinian Arabs. The previous stages of talks showed, however, that at the slightest pressure from the USA and Israel, Cairo immediately made concessions, advancing one more step along the road of betrayal of the Arab peoples.

Tel Aviv's position at the talks is a categorical refusal to recognize the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Israeli leaders keep repeating that there can be no question of establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the very concept of "self-government" is reduced by them to the granting of such "liberties" to the Palestinian population which are actually tantamount to the perpetuation of the occupation regime in the Arab territories. Observers stress in this connection that any "compromise" at the talks can be achieved only if Egypt makes new concessions, which is exactly what the Israeli delegation seeks.

As to the position of the U.S. delegation, its emphasis is on the implementation of the articles of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal in in order to create a semblance of progress in the Middle-East "settlement" on the basis of the Camp David accords.

The Arab press calls attention to Washington's feverish efforts to compel certain Palestinians to take part in the talks on "administrative autonomy" there are continued attempts to establish a certain "political trend" out of a group of traitors in the occupied territories so that this "trend" could "represent" the Palestinian people.

At the same time American officials are trying to create the impression that a "positive" change is allegedly possible in the U.S. position on the Palestine problem. American propaganda is again harping on some "differences" between the USA and Israel on the Palestine problem. In the opinion of the press in Arab countries, this is being done in order to find out weak points in the Arab front which rejects the separate deal and to divide the Palestinian ranks.

Under the cover of talks on the possibility of a "dialogue" with the Palestinians the United States wants to prevent the Arab people of Palestine from establishing their own independent state. The same is sought by Tel Aviv. Moreover, Washington is actually pushing Israel to the physical destruction of Palestinian people. American-supplied up-to-date military equipment, cluster bombs and napalm are being used by Tel Aviv for massacring Palestinians living in the territory of Lebanon. As a result of the scorched-earth tactics used by the aggressors, hundreds of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese have been left homeless.

AS-SADAT'S ALEXANDRIA SPEECH CRITICIZES FELLOW ARABS

LD041710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Yevgeniy Lukyanov) and (Georgiy Dzhulvelov)]

[Text] The president of Egypt, As-Sadat, has issued further attacks and threats against the Arab countries. Speaking in Alexandria on the anniversary of the formation of the National Democratic Party he hypocritically accused the Arab states of trying to stifle the people of Egypt, and threatened to settle accounts with them. The aim of such fabrications is glaringly obvious: To slander these Arab states who came out in a united front against the capitulationist course of the Egyptian president and to blame them for the difficulties which the Egyptian people are now bearing as a result of the short-sighted policy of the country's leadership.

AFP reports that in his speech, As-Sadat went so far as to call Egypt an island of peace and security in the stormy waters of the Near East. As-Sadat is right on one point: The situation in the Near East since the signing of the separate deal with Israel has become more complicated. The precarious peace purchased by As-Sadat for 30 American pieces of silver has united Israel's hands in its aggression against Lebanon, has allowed him to intensify terror against the Arab people of Palestine; and the Egyptian people cannot feel themselves secure, as As-Sadat is trying to convince them to do, when the blood of their Arab brothers is being spilled close by.

As to the Palestinian problem, the Egyptian president remarked that much had already been done to implement the separate deal with Israel, it remains only to solve the Palestinian problem, to force the Palestinians to agree to the (?stuned) autonomy proposed to them. As we see, in solving this key problem of the Near East crisis As-Sadat is holding close to the Arab nation.

SITHOLE ENDS BOYCOTT OF SALISBURY REGIME

LD031000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0310 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Viktor Anikin)]

[Text] A second puppet marriage has taken place. This is the conclusion one comes to reading the following AFP report from Salisbury. It says that the conciliator Sithole has decided to end his boycott of the so-called multiracial Muzorewa government. Sithole announced the boycott after the April general election farce in Rhodesia in which his party lost to Muzorewa supporters. However, in Salisbury yesterday, Sithole and 11 other members of his party swore allegiance as members of the parliament. Moreover, two Sithole supporters will take up ministerial portfolios in the Muzorewa government. Peace and concord has thus again been restored, so to say, in the family of traitors of the interests of the native population in Rhodesia.

RHODESIAN PLANS TO RECRUIT SRV 'REFUGEES' FOR ARMY

LD021628 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 2, TASS--The puppet premier of Rhodesia Bishop Muzorewa pompously announced in Salisbury readiness to receive one thousand Vietnamese refugees "in the interests of humaneness". A spokesman of the Rhodesian Government at once explained to journalists that such refugees will be eventually called up for military service.

This was received with indignation by the Zimbabwe people and other progressive forces in Africa. No one else but Muzorewa, writes that paper ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE is exacerbating the already acute refugee problem, continuing the racist ring-leader Smith's line of terror and repression against the country's African population and widely practicing scorched-land tactics.

Hundreds of thousands of Africans were forced to leave their homeland to escape from the punitive troops. The number of refugees in Mozambique for Zimbabwe is in excess of 150,000 and in Zambia there are more than 60,000. Tens of thousands of people found asylum in Botswana, Swaziland and other countries. According to a UPI correspondent, the number of displaced persons in Rhodesia itself is estimated at 450,000. Millions of Africans, he reports, have been expelled from their native lands and have neither jobs nor housing. All the discourse about aiding refugees from Southeast Asia is just another racist trick aimed at distracting the attention of world public opinion from the crimes they are perpetrating against the Zimbabwe people.

The action has another goal as well. The Muzorewa-Smith regime is fast losing ground from under its feet. Detachments of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front are dealing blow after blow at the butchers. The exodus of the white population from the country, particularly the youth, unwilling to serve in the army, has increased. In the first six months of this year 6,373 white settlers left Rhodesia, as compared to 3,676 in the same period of last year.

The Salisbury rulers want to make up for their losses, in particular, by feverish recruitment of mercenaries in the USA, Britain, and other "allied" countries. More than 13,000 hired assassins are taking part in repressive operations within the country and in armed provocations against neighboring independent states. Reports reaching Salisbury say the Rhodesian "Government" now intends to draw into its gangs former servicemen of the Saigon regime under the signboard of "refugees". Such is Muzorewa's true "humaneness" which is lauded in every possible way by Western mass media.

NEW ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA APPOINTED

LD041600 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, August 4, TASS--According to reports from Namibia's administrative centre Windhoek, ringleader of the secret South African fascist organization "Broederbond" Viljoen arrived there today. He has been appointed as administrator general of that territory occupied by the Republic of South Africa.

Observers connect the fact that this dyed-in-the-wool racist was sent to Namibia with Pretoria's intention to intensify reprisals against Namibia's patriots.

LAGOS PAPER CITES NATO DESTABILIZATION PLAN

LD032311 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] The results of the government election in Nigeria held on Saturday have been announced in Lagos. Vladlen Mikhaylov comments:

As expected, the candidates of the National People's Party won the elections in northern states and in the middle belt and candidates of the Nigerian Party of Unity won governorships in the Lagos state and a number of southwestern states. The people's party strengthened its positions in the eastern states and in the Niger River Delta.

"The country's news media comment on the elections is restrained and notes the increased activity of voters. However, certain Western periodicals are trying to create a sensation and allege that the elections evidenced a revival of tribalism and regional struggle in Nigeria. It is obvious that certain circles in some capitalist countries are looking for cracks in the foundation of the united Nigerian state. Nigeria's active anti-imperialist stand, its aid to the freedom fighters in the south of Africa, and its struggle in the framework of the OPEC countries for establishing fair international economic relations and, finally, its decision to use sanctions against British Petroleum apparently don't suit the West. The NATO countries are working out a plan for destabilizing Nigeria in the hope of splitting the strong and united Nigerian state. This is the opinion of the Lagos state newspaper DAILY TIMES. The Western strategy, the paper says, provides for fanning regional, religious and tribal differences and turning them into a widespread conflict, perhaps a civil war. This strategy presents a serious threat to the young state. Nigeria has not completed yet the basis of consolidating over 200 nationalities and ethnic groups that populate the country into a single nation. National prejudices are still very much in existence. So it is not accidental that the military authorities constantly caution the population against actions that could endanger the country's stability and it was concern for maintaining stability that prompted their decision to forbid the former leader of Biafra, Odumegwu Ojukwu, from engaging in political activity. This decision has been supported by ordinary Nigerians. The West, however, attempted to present this as a violation of democracy and human rights.

"Obviously certain circles in the West hope to use--in realizing their plans aimed at destabilizing the situation in Nigeria--the plans that they continue nurturing."

SITUATION GRADUALLY RETURNING TO NORMAL IN NICARAGUA

LD031304 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 3, TASS--TASS special correspondent Vladimir Shekhovtsov reports: The Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua are taking steps with a view to normalize the situation in the country and stabilize the revolutionary process. Mass meetings and demonstrations in support of the National Liberation Front and the programme of the Government of National Reconstruction are being held in Managua, Matagalpa, Leon, Esteli and other cities of the country. The Nicaraguan people declare their readiness to stand in defence of the revolution, arms in hand, from designs of internal and external enemies. The young people join people's militia units, being formed all over the country. Under the guidance of experienced commanders of the National Liberation Front military and political training of would-be servicemen of the Sandinist People's Army is under way, its units are already being formed. On the whole, the situation in the country is calm, though in the past few days armed clashes took place between Sandinists and groupings of counter-revolucionaries in Managua, Matagalpa, Chinandega. The capital is fully controlled by units of the National Liberation Front and people's militia. But when it becomes dark, exchanges of fire can still be heard.

NICARAGUAN EDUCATION MINISTER ON MATERIAL DAMAGE

LD031000 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 3, TASS--A material damage caused to the educational establishments of Nicaragua as a result of the barbarous bombings, artillery bombardments, and looting staged by the punitive troops of Somoza is estimated at 25 million dollars. This was stated here by Carlos Tunnerman, Nicaraguan minister of education. He said that more than 32,000 desks for students were destroyed, buildings, equipment and laboratories of almost all educational establishments of the country were damaged. The overthrown dictatorial regime left the legacy of a deep crisis in the field of education, the minister went on to say. Seventy percent of Nicaraguans cannot read or write. In quest of earnings, forty five percent of children have to drop out of school, without completing even the second form.

ST LUCIA PRIME MINISTER PRAISES CUBA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

LD261008 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Havana, July 26, TASS--Cuba's tremendous achievements in building a new society were highly assessed by Allan Louisy, the prime minister of Saint Lucia, a small island state in the Caribbean. Addressing correspondents in the capital of the country, Castries, he said that Cuba today enjoyed a tremendous and well-deserved authority in the region. Cuba's achievements in social and economic development, in education and the health service, cannot but arouse admiration, the premier emphasised.

Allan Louisy stated that the Government of Saint Lucia would establish diplomatic relations with Cuba in the near future. He emphasised that Saint Lucia fully adhered to the principles of the non-aligned movement and advocated the development of cooperation with all countries of the world.

PRAVDA REVIEWS CHERNENKO-EDITED ANTHOLOGY ON SOVIETS

LD031145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Candidate of Historical Sciences N. Vinogradov review under rubric "Among Books": "Lenin's Ideas on the Soviets"--capitalized passages printed in boldface type]

[Text] The book "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Work of the Soviets" ("V.I. Lenin, KPSS o Rabote Sovetov," under the general editorship of K.U. Chernenko, Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1979, 744 pages) has attracted great attention among party and soviet workers, deputies, the large aktiv of the soviets and the country's scientific public.

The book includes works, articles, reports, speeches (in whole or in part), letters and notes by V.I. Lenin reflecting his thoughts and ideas on the soviets and on the democratic principles of their organization and activities and the concept substantiated by him of party leadership of soviet building. The decisions of CPSU congresses and conferences and of party central committee plenums and CPSU Central Committee resolutions connected with the work of the soviets, documents of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government and the speeches of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are broadly represented in the anthology. It cites the text of the new USSR Constitution, as well as of certain laws adopted on the basis of it.

Thus, the publication includes what is most important of Lenin's ideological and theoretical legacy and of party and state documents and materials on the work of the soviets of theoretical and practical significance. Arranged in chronological sequence within each of the book's three sections, these materials cover the entire path traveled by the soviets over almost 75 years under the Leninist party's leadership from their conception in the fire of the first Russian revolution to the present day, from the first soviets of workers' deputies to the soviets of people's deputies, which now make up the political basis of the world's first socialist state of the whole people. The anthology's materials enable the reader to trace how V.I. Lenin's ideas on the soviets were shaped and developed and how the CPSU consistently and persistently implements Lenin's behests on the sovereignty of the soviets and on improving the content and style of their work.

The book opens with the article "Our Tasks and the Soviet of Workers' Deputies," which V.I. Lenin wrote in November 1905. It evaluated the soviets for the first time as organs of insurrection and rudiments of the new revolutionary power and set forth a detailed program of the Bolshevik Party's activities in developing the soviets. With characteristic scientific foresight V.I. Lenin wrote that the soviets are the embryo of a revolutionary government--living, fresh, with deep, strong roots in the people, enjoying the unconditional trust of the masses, possessing ebullient revolutionary energy and closely linked with the revolutionary party (pp 15-16).

The Bolshevik Party under V.I. Lenin's leadership directed the development of the soviets along precisely this path. Under the slogan "All power to the soviets!" it led Russia's working class and impoverished peasantry to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The anthology's materials convincingly attest that V.I. Lenin devoted unflagging attention to enhancing the role of the soviets in building socialism and organizing the lives of millions of working people on new principles and to determining the principles and tasks, forms and methods of their activities. He pointed to the need for the party's constant work on improving the system of the soviets and on broadening and deepening their ties with the people's broadest masses.

Lenin saw the soviets as an apparatus at once enabling millions of working people and then gradually all working people and all citizens to learn how to govern the state and organize production on a national scale. He described the soviets of the very first years of the transitional period as a higher form of democracy than the bourgeois form and, even further, as "the beginning of the SOCIALIST form of democracy" (p 108), foreseeing the further flowering of socialist democracy in line with the successes in building a new society.

The party's leader showed special concern for formulating the correct correlation of the leading role of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) with the functions of the soviets as plenipotentiary organs of state power. He saw this as a necessary condition for strengthening and developing the ties of the party and the soviets with the masses and for their successful implementation of their tasks in creating a new society. His ideas and proposals on the question of the relationship between the party and the soviets, which constitute one of the most important foundations of the Leninist concept of party leadership of the soviets, were enshrined in party documents. "The party must implement its decisions through soviet organs, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION," the resolution of the eighth party congress pointed out. "The party endeavors to LEAD the activities of the soviets, but not to take their place" (p 229). This Leninist principle is now also enshrined in the Constitution. "All party organizations," the country's fundamental law states, "operate within the framework of the USSR Constitution" (p 621).

V.I. Lenin attached paramount significance to constantly enhancing the vanguard role of communists working in the soviets and their personal responsibility for their correct implementation of party policy. He taught that the selection, placing and training of cadres, control and verification of execution and constant generalization of experience of this work and of soviet building are constituent elements of the system of party work in the soviets.

Lenin's works, speeches and letters published in the anthology reveal principled theses relating to party leadership of the soviets' activities, as well as the most important questions of the content, nature, forms and methods of the work of representative and executive organs of state power and their apparatus.

The vital force of V.I. Lenin's teaching on the soviets and of his concept of party leadership of the organs of people's power has been confirmed by historical experience. Retaining their lasting significance, Lenin's ideas and theses have always constituted and now constitute the reliable basis of the Communist Party's theoretical, political and organizational work in the sphere of state building. They have enjoyed comprehensive embodiment, further enrichment and creative development at all stages of the party's revolutionary transforming activities. This is reflected in the most important party documents published in the anthology.

The CPSU consistently realizes Lenin's idea of the soviets' sovereignty. It is known that a number of major measures aimed at enhancing the role of the soviets and extending their control functions and powers have been implemented on its initiative in recent years. These measures have touched on all links of the soviet system--from the USSR Supreme Soviet to village and settlement soviets.

The new USSR Constitution is the concentrated expression of the results of the party's activities in the sphere of state building. It reflects the increased role and broad competence of the soviets of people's deputies as plenipotentiary organs of the socialist state of the whole people: "All power in the USSR belongs to the people," the country's fundamental law states. "The people exercise state power through the soviets of people's deputies, which constitute the political basis of the USSR. All other state organs are subordinate and accountable to the soviets of people's deputies" (p 620).

The anthology includes materials connected with the elaboration and adoption of the new Soviet Constitution. They show the historic significance of this document, whose discussion and adoption was a portentous milestone in the country's political life.

While generalizing the constitutional experience of soviet history, the present Constitution enriches it at the same time with new content meeting the demands of the modern age. It has further developed the democratic principles of the soviets' organization and activities, defined more fully the party's place in the society of mature socialism and its leading and directing role and reflected the chief tasks of the state of the whole people. It exerts a fruitful influence on the further improvement of soviet legislation and the strengthening of socialist law and order.

The anthology's documents and materials show the reader how far the role of the soviets at all levels has been enhanced in various sectors of communist building and enable him to feel the second wind that they have gotten, in the assessment of the 25th CPSU Congress, under the beneficial influence of the measures taken by the party.

There are now more than 50,000 soviets of people's deputies in the country. They manage the affairs of our state of the whole people. The democracy of our system is embodied in their composition and multifaceted activities. The work of the soviets rose to a higher level with the adoption of the new Constitution. Their role in resolving questions of economic and cultural building is being enhanced. Millions of soviet deputies and activists work constantly in the midst of the people and pass through a school of state management. The CPSU Central Committee gave this description of the role and significance of the soviets of people's deputies in its appeal to voters on the eve of the elections of to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, which is published in the anthology.

Developed socialism opens up tremendous potential for further improving all aspects of the activities of organs of soviet power. This is convincingly evidenced by the documents and materials of the party and the Soviet state and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches published in the anthology. Noting the consistency and profound continuity of the party's Leninist course in the sphere of Soviet building, the CPSU Central Committee emphasizes: "...Everything connected with the soviets and with soviet power was and still is the affair of the whole party" (p 511). "In the sphere of the state building," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th congress states, "the party devotes special attention to the work of the soviets" (p 368).

The book ends with an excerpt from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at his 2 March 1979 meeting with the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, in which he pointed out that the party and its Central Committee devote paramount attention to enhancing the activeness of the soviets of people's deputies and public organizations. As a result, undoubted successes have been achieved in the development of socialist democracy. But it is also beyond doubt that the potential of soviet democracy has been far from exhausted. "Tremendous vital force is enshrined in our soviets, in soviet democracy," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said. "And still fuller use must be made of it to reveal existing reserves, to criticize shortcomings, to compare opinions and to formulate substantiated decisions" (707). The anthology's documents and materials reveal the CPSU's broad program of activities to further improve the socialist state system, to develop socialist democracy and to improve the style and methods of the multifaceted work of the soviets of people's deputies and the organs created by them.

The anthology "V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Work of the Soviets" is of great value to the theory and practice of soviet building and the generalization of experience of party leadership of organs of people's power.

The documents and materials contained in it will help the wide range of readers for whom the book is intended to better understand Lenin's ideas on the soviets and to master them in greater depth.

STANDOFF BETWEEN USSR DISSIDENTS, AUTHORITIES CONTINUE

LD060951 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Aug 79 p 5 LD

["Interim" report: "Dissidents Trying To Internationalize Their Action"]

[Text] Moscow--Four years after the solemn signing of the Helsinki Final Act, the gap between dissidents and the Soviet leaders seems as wide as ever, but feelings on both sides have eased a little. While the former are trying to internationalize their struggle, the latter are trying to place the emphasis on military detente.

In Academician Sakharov's Moscow apartment the Moscow groups monitoring the application of the Helsinki agreements published two documents of international significance Tuesday, 31 July. The first, drawn up by the American group "Helsinki" which is led by editor Robert Bernstein and which was due to hold a press conference in the United States simultaneously, recalls the movement's main objectives: "to seek out and denounce all cases of human rights violations in both countries." By a strange coincidence Andrey Sakharov received a telephone call from New York during this press conference. Lyudmila Alekseyeva, a former member of the Moscow group, was calling to give her good wishes to her friends. She was cut off after 55 seconds....

The second document was prepared and written in conjunction with the Polish Social Self-Defense Committee. This is the second time that these two organizations have published the results of their contacts. In their statement the Soviets and Poles launch an appeal on behalf of Czechoslovak Charter 77 signatories, 10 of whom are shortly to be tried for "subversion." Professor Sakharov, for his part, welcomed the response by both public opinion and governments in the West to the tragic plight of the Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees.

Meanwhile, on the official side, the emphasis is being placed on military detente. In a television speech Tuesday evening Kremlin Spokesman Zamyatin warned the West against using "demogogic" slogans at the Madrid conference next year (as was the case in Belgrade, according to him). In its editorial Wednesday morning PRAVDA denounced "the adversaries of peace" who are trying to "interfere in the internal affairs of socialist countries."

However, most of the propaganda effort is being directed at the military consequences of the CSCE 4 years after Helsinki and 1 year before Madrid. The Soviet leaders consider it vital to draw up a nonaggression pact among all signatories of the Helsinki agreement--a pact which, according to PRAVDA "would provide new guarantees of peace in Europe and the world."

Dissidents Arrested

NC051755 Paris AFP in English 1741 GMT 5 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpt] Moscow, 5 Aug, (AFP)--Three militants from the "independent" trade union SMOT were arrested here early today, friends of the three said. Two of those arrested, Vladimir Borisov and Albina Iakdreva, have been detained by police and will appear in court tomorrow. The third, Nikolai Nikitin, was taken to an unknown destination, the sources said.

The three were arrested at 2 a.m. by two police and three men in plain clothes in the house of another union member, Vsevolod Kuvakin. All three were founder-members of SMOT and had gone to Moscow from their homes in Leningrad on union business, Mr Kuvakin said.

He added that police told him Mr Borisov and Mr Yakoreva were being charged with resisting arrest, and Mr Nikitin with "spreading slanderous rumours".

[Paris AFP in English at 1844 GMT on 3 Aug adds that:

[Vladimir Poresch, a member of the Moscow-Leningrad intellectual group "Religious Philosophy Seminar", was arrested on Wednesday, a religious dissident source said here today.

[Mr Poresch, aged 35, is charged with distributing the "samizdat" (clandestine) magazine OBCHSHINKA (COMMUNITY), which the authorities say contained "anti-Soviet libels."

[The source said that on Wednesday also police searched the homes of three other persons either belonging to the seminar or connected with it.

[They were named as physicist Lev Regilson, author of a book of the Russian church, recently published in the West, Vladimir Burtsev, and the Leningrad poet Akhapkin, whose poetry has been published in OBCHSHINKA.]

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET ADOPTS LAW ON ELECTIONS

LD041642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1-3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet was held in Moscow today. Important legislative acts connected with the further strengthening of the legal basis of state and public life were presented for examination. A report on the draft law on the RSFSR Council of Ministers was delivered by Deputy Solomentsev, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers. He stressed that the draft law on the RSFSR Government which had been presented for examination by deputies is based on a solid ideological, theoretical and legal foundation and draws on the enormous experience of state construction accumulated during the years of Soviet power. Eleven deputies took part in debates on the first item on the agenda. The speakers stressed that discussion of the bill testifies to the daily concern of the Communist Party and Soviet state for improving the activity of the executive and administrative organs of power of the union republics. The speakers indicated that the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on the improvement of planning and intensification of the influence of the economic mechanism on raising the efficiency of production and quality of work is a concrete action program for all organs of RSFSR state administration.

The session unanimously adopted the law on the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

A report on the draft law on elections to local soviets of people's deputies of the RSFSR was delivered by Deputy Sultanov, member of the Commission of the Republican Supreme Soviet Presidium for the drafting of the law. The bill insures the creation of all necessary conditions for holding elections to the local soviets of people's deputies on a genuinely democratic basis. The document unswervingly pursues a line towards the further broadening of the electoral rights of citizens and the strengthening of the guarantees of these rights. The deputies who spoke from the session platform gave a high appraisal of the draft law. It was unanimously adopted by the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

In conclusion, the session passed decrees of the republican Supreme Soviet Presidium.

MAGAZINE STRESSES OPEN NATURE OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM

LD021100 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 3, TASS--Publicity is a constitutional principle of our legal proceedings, writes the magazine CHELOVEK I ZAKON, and the new Soviet Constitution regards the further extension of it as one of the basic trends in the development of the Soviet political system. Court hearings in this country are open and publicity in courts allows people to see for themselves how the judges observe all legal and moral norms, and any injustice or bias can be easily perceived by those present. Thus, publicity provides the opportunity for citizens to exercise their right to criticize legal proceedings in the press or at voters' meetings (to which the judges regularly report), and this right is widely exercised, concludes the article.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND SPARTAKIAD CLOSING CEREMONY

LD051815 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] The festive closing ceremony of the Seventh Summer Spartakiad of USSR's peoples took place at the grand sports arena of the Central Lenin Stadium in Moscow today. A letter to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, adopted at a meeting attended by the teams from the union republics, Moscow and Leningrad, was read out. The letter expresses gratitude for his greetings to the Spartakiad's participants and stresses that Comrade Brezhnev's high assessment of the achievements of the Soviet physical culture and sports movement and its role in the life of our society has found a warm response within the hearts of millions of physical culture activists and sportsmen.

Those present greeted with applause the appearance on the rostrum of Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kuznetsov, Poncharev, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Zimhanin, Rusakov and Gorbachev.

BRIEFS

VINNITSA OBKOM RESHUFFLE--On 1 August an obkom plenum in Vinnitsa discussed the work performed by party organizations, soviet and economic organs in the oblast to further improve trade, municipal, consumer, social and cultural services in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the April 1977 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. A report was delivered by Obkom First Secretary Taratuta. The plenum also examined an organizational issue. Because Grushchenko has been confirmed as rector of the higher party school under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, he was relived of the duties of obkom secretary and obkom bureau member. (Mikhailskiy), hitherto Vinnitskiy Gorkom first secretary, was elected obkom secretary. Participating in the plenum proceedings was Kovalenko, chief of the Agriculture Department of the CPSU Central Committee. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU]

AUTONOMOUS FINANCING AIDS EFFICIENCY OF CONSTRUCTION

LD060831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Yu. Grinko article under rubric "Economic Observer's Notes": "What Prevents Thrift: Make Wider Use of Autonomous Financing in Construction"]

[Text] A few years ago I visited a large mine under construction. I remember my attention being drawn to an expensive poster in the workers' dining room: A hefty guy looked me sternly in the eyes, weighing a brick in his hand. The wording under the picture inquired: "Do you know how much a kilogram of nails costs?"

The thought occurred to me: I will visit installations and see petrified heaps of cement, piles of broken bricks, rusty girders. Unfortunately, I was not mistaken.... And yet here, as, incidentally, on other construction sites, everyone--from the ordinary rigger to the trust leader--knew full well the cost and the why and wherefore of things. So, once again I saw for myself that there is quite a distance between being aware of a problem and resolving it....

The practice of capital construction poses examples of a skilled approach to the consumption of material and technical resources. Positive experience has been accumulated at the "Vinnitskpromstroy" combine and the Belorussian and Lithuanian industrial construction ministries. Here a reliable barrier has been erected in the way of wastefulness. Planning, contractual, technological and labor discipline has been strengthened, and responsibility for the attainment of high end results has been enhanced.

However, it must be admitted that there is still a lot of mismanagement on construction sites. Thus, the No 30 trust of the territorial main administration for construction in western regions of the RSFSR used 873 cubic meters of concrete worth R14,000 to make good carelessly laid road surfaces and areas on the first stage of a livestock-raising complex in the village of Khvalovo. It cost R90,000 to correct the faults perpetrated by the Kalinin housebuilding combine in the construction of just two apartment blocks, and it entailed writing of 629 square meters of linoleum, 2,379 square meters of glass and 420 cubic meters of mortar above the norm. Last year, organizations of the main administration for construction in the Volga-Vyatka region released 1,700 tons of rolled metal, 3,300 tons of cement and 1,920 tons of pipes to outside enterprises, organizations and private persons.

Taken separately, examples of this sort might not seem striking. Taken together, they cause legitimate alarm. The low standard of organization of construction work, carelessness in transporting and storing resources, the use of low-quality products, violations of the technical regulations governing consumption of materials, their use for the wrong purpose--all this entails considerable losses. Last year and in the first months of this year, owing to overconsumption of materials, the contracting organizations of just 11 territorial administrations of the USSR Construction Ministry (almost 20 percent of their total number) allowed the cost of construction and installation work to rise by almost R20 million.

Let us stipulate: The USSR Construction Ministry is not an exception. There is more than enough proof of this in the resolutions of the collegiums of other construction ministries and in the materials of selective checks of financial organs. This, for example, is how the Main Administration for Construction in the Orenburg region of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises utilizes material and technical resources. Last year it had excess consumption of more than 40,000 tons of cement and 2,600 cubic meters of timber. The residue of fixed capital under the main administration constantly exceeds the set normatives. [paragraph continues]

As of 1 April this year the residue stood at 12,500 tons of metal structures, 5,300 tons of rolled metal and 46,100 cubic meters of precast ferroconcrete.

Every time you encounter such an attitude toward public property, you naturally ask this question: But what about autonomous financing? You would think it long ago became the chief, determining method of running the economy. It was precisely in construction that a highly efficient form of it as team contracting emerged and asserted itself. The very essence of low-level autonomous financing counteracts wastefulness: Overconsumption is made up for at the team's expense, while a useful saving leads to increased wages and bonuses. Running ahead, let us say that where contracting is really in operation, there is no need to convince collectives of the need for economical consumption of metal, cement, glass, timber and bricks.

Contracting is still not operating widely and effectively enough--a sad conclusion, but there is no getting away from it. Today it embraces just 22 percent of the total number of people employed on construction sites. And the number of these teams is growing considerably more slowly than planned for the 10th 5-Year Plan. What, then is preventing the mass dissemination of the progressive method?

Let us begin with the fact that the existing system of indicators in construction is itself hardly in harmony with team contracting. It is based, as is known, on "bulk," which is still maintaining its hold. It compels construction organizations to think, above all, of the assimilation of capital--it is on this that the wages and material incentive funds and labor productivity depend. It is in the interests of the contracting collective to keep very strict account of materials and to seek wasy to reduce production costs; but frequently it even serves the purposes of the trust, for which the chief indicator is the volume of capital assimilated, to employ expensive materials and structures. This sort of contradiction will continue until profits and the materials incentive fund depend directly on the timely commissioning of the finished project. But "bulk" dictates conditions--projects are divided into "profitable" and "unprofitable" ones, and "uncompleted construction" asserts itself.

Dispersal of material and technical resources is one of the chief ills. Its occurrence is connected not only with the imperfection of the system of indicators but also with narrow departmental interests. From year to year, with persistence worthy of better application, certain client ministries seek by any means to resolve sectorial tasks primarily by means of new construction. At the beginning of this year the RSFSR Gosplan excluded from the program many large enterprises on which it had been proposed to start construction, contrary to common sense--they had been provided neither with planning estimates nor with resources. The possibilities for increased "incomplete construction" and disproportions in the balance of material and technical resources and capital investments are frequently laid down even at the stage of formulating annual construction programs.

Last January, IZVESTIYA (No 10) described a valuable initiative on the part of a number of the country's planning and scientific research institutes: the Central Scientific Research and Planning Institute of Construction Metal Structures, the Central Scientific Research, Planning and Experimental Institute of Industrial Buildings and Structures, the State Union Institute for Planning Special Structures, Buildings and Sanitary-Engineering and Power Installations for Chemical Industry Enterprises and the Gersevanov Scientific Research Institute of Foundations and Underground Structures.

By using the latest scientific developments in their plans and employing enhanced-strength and high-tensile steel and efficient rolled metal sections, planners have helped to release 185,000 tons of metal for construction sites in addition to the annual saving plan--more than was used in constructing all the structures of the Volga motor vehicle plant. It is only to be regretted that this initiative, approved by the USSR Gosstroy, has not met with sufficiently energetic support from all the planning institutes of the ministries of the gas and chemical industries and ferrous metallurgy.

Thriftiness begins with the plan. But when departments suffer a reduction in their sense of responsibility for the fate of their own construction sites, then something directly opposite begins with the plan. A sizable proportion of the annual volume of contracting work is not provided with plans and technical organizational documentation at the necessary times. Changes are commonly made during the production process itself. Not only time is lost as a result--alterations entail increased consumption of materials.

No matter which leaders of contracting teams you talk to about hindrances in their work, they all point primarily to interruptions in supplies. They are not groundless complaints: More than one-third of contracting agreements are not fulfilled due to late and incomplete deliveries of materials and structures to projects. Beneath exhortative posters on the theme of thrift construction workers have to use rolled metal sections in short supply and of grades other than the planned grades, metal pipes instead of earthenware pipes, and unjustifiably high grades of cement.

In all fairness, the existing system of material incentives and material liability gives rise to unfavorable criticism. For instances, the limitation of the maximum awardable bonus puts teams which have achieved a record reduction in production costs on the same level as those whose indicators only just "get" them a reward. The customary practice of planning the wages fund and planning labor productivity starting from "what has been achieved," and not as part of the estimated cost of the projects to be erected, leads to the violation of one of the main principles--remuneration for work done. Last year financially autonomous teams exceeded the average output in construction work by almost 30 percent, but wages in these teams proved to be only 2.5 percent higher than the usual level. It emerges that those participating in contracting, who are making a weighty contribution to the acceleration of the pace of construction work and to reducing production costs, are receiving primarily moral incentives. "The enthusiasm of the masses must not be abused," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 16th Congress of trade unions. "Good undertakings and initiatives need not just praise but also constant support in real terms."

Where such support is missing, collectives abandon the contract method. Experience suggests to them that it is simpler to work in the old manner. In any case, given "skillful" foremen and work superintendents the problem of responsibility for the thrifty expenditures of materials becomes less acute. The present procedure for writing off overexpenditures of construction materials and the absence of statistical records concerning their actual use in comparison with the approved norms, offers a mass of loopholes for the concealment of thriftlessness. Perhaps the most widespread of these is writing off overexpenditure to the prime cost of projects built in past years. The "Lenturbostroy" trust of the aforementioned Glavzapstroy contrived to write off 2,410 cubic meters of concrete, 256,000 bricks, 384 cubic meters of precast ferro-concrete, 1,760 square meters of shuttering panels and so forth to projects handed over to clients at an earlier date.

Yes, it is simpler to keep out of contracting, but the state will be worse off....

Our chief objective is the enhancement of social production efficiency in every way. To a great extent the attainment of this objective depends on the rational use of resources. The means that we use to approach this objective are common knowledge--autonomous financing, profits, prices and bonuses. It is the direct duty of workers of the sectors and departments involved in the progress of capital constructionto make these powerful economic levers influence production as fully as possible so that they may help create such conditions of work where the common efforts of the planners, suppliers of equipment and materials, the construction workers and the installation workers are directed at economizing on social labor in every way and at achieving high end results. It is hard not to agree with the authors of many letters to IZVESTIYA who believe that the planning organs, ministries and scientific research institutes ought to display greater promptness in generalizing valuable initiatives and experiments and devise their basic measures more energetically to combine both the possibility of and need for the best possible utilization of everything that our society has at its disposal.

Thrift is a yardstick of economic wisdom and of the sense of responsibility for the success of the common cause. No efforts made for the assertion of these qualities can prove excessive.

AUCCTU PRESIDIUM EXAMINES 6-MONTH PLAN PERFORMANCE DATA

LD031341 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "At AUCCTU Presidium"]

[Excerpts] On 27 July an AUCCTU Presidium session was held to discuss the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in the first 6 months of 1979.

N. K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered a report on this question. Members of the AUCCTU Presidium and leaders of trade union central committees and republic trade union councils took part in the discussion of the results.

The AUCCTU Presidium adopted an appropriate resolution on this question and defined the tasks of the trade union organizations. The resolution noted that successes in the country's economy and the improvement of the people's well-being have been achieved as a result both of the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and of the further development of socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for the current year. At the same time, some ministries and departments did not insure the fulfillment of plan targets for the production of individual types of output, labor productivity growth, the commissioning and startup of production of output prime cost and the cost of construction and installation work.

The AUCCTU Presidium proposed that the trade union central committees and republic trade union committees and councils take part in examining the results of the work of the republics' sectors and national economies in the first 6 months of 1979 with the ministry and department collegiums and union republic councils of ministers and in elaborating and implementing measures for the speediest elimination of shortcomings in the organization of production and labor, and for insuring that the prevailing underfulfillment in the production and deliveries of the relevant types of output, the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production, the growth of labor productivity and social production efficiency, the improvement of output quality and the commissioning of production capacities and sociocultural projects is eliminated before year's end.

Special attention was paid to the need to pull up laggard production sectors, reduce cadre turnover, consolidate labor discipline and create the necessary conditions for the establishment of the precise, rhythmic work of all labor collectives. It was also recommended that practical aid be given to association and enterprise trade union organizations in improving the organization and increasing the fruitfulness of the socialist competition, and particularly competition between related collectives and competition on the "workers relay" principles, and in introducing more extensively the experience of the Rostov workers in "working without laggards" and the patriotic movement begun at Muscovites' initiative for the fulfillment of personal 5-year plans by the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, addressed the session.

ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS REPORTED AT RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET

LD030918 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

["Achievements of Russian Federation"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, August 3, TASS--In the conditions of developed socialism, the Russian Federation, together with the entire land of soviets, achieved great successes in the economic and social development, in raising prosperity of the people. This is seen from the speeches of deputies who gathered from all over the Russian Federation for a session of its Supreme Soviet that opened today in the Kremlin. They represent 138 million citizens of tens of nationalities living in the territory of the biggest Soviet republic.

The national income of the Russian Federation rose more than 130 per cent last year on 1965, the volume of industrial output increased 140 percent. The average annual gross product of agriculture increased over the past three years by 39 per cent as compared with the Seventh Five-Year-Plan period (1961-65).

Large territorial and industrial complexes producing electricity, mining and processing ore, extracting and refining oil and gas, procuring timber, manufacturing machinery and equipment are being set up in the territory of the Russian Federation--in its European part, in Siberia, in the Far East. A number of large enterprises are being built with the participation of CEMA countries. A huge trunk pipeline Soyuz stretched from Orenburg to socialist countries. Goods manufactured in the Russian Federation are exported to 118 countries.

3,750 thousand flats and individual houses were commissioned in the Russian Federation during the present five-year-plan-period (1976-80). The average wage of factory and office workers went up by nearly ten percent, remuneration of collective farmers increases 18 per cent.

Social consumption funds are growing. Funds for free medical services and education, pensions, benefits and students' scholarships are paid out from these funds.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 3-5 AUGUST

LD060156 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3-5 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

3 August

All Belorussian oblasts are now reaping grain crops. The weather is unstable. Some 7,000 Ukrainian combine drivers, having completed work on their own farms, are setting out for Kazakhstan to help in the harvest there. (0500 GMT)

Orenburgskaya Oblast has completed cutting grain on 300,000 hectares. Reaping and threshing is underway in half of the oblast's rayons. (0700 GMT)

Farms in 10 oblasts in Kazakhstan are today carrying out cutting and threshing of grain. Mass harvesting has begun in Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts; harvest work has begun in Semiralatinskaya, Vostochno-Kazkhstanskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts. The first convoy of trucks has been sent from Moscow to (Dzhambulskaya) Oblast to aid farmers; all trucks are equipped with special equipment to prevent loss of grain. (0900 GMT)

In Volgogradskaya Oblast, 60 percent of grain and pulse crops have been harvested. In Saratovskaya Oblast, sowing of winter crops has begun. Good strains of winter rye are being sown. (1750 GMT)

4 August

Machine operators in Novosibirskaya Oblast have started harvesting winter rye; warm weather is helping dry out windrows and reducing the time interval between cutting and threshing. The harvest is not bad for Siberian conditions--the yield is up to 20 quintals per hectare. The main harvesting work will start at the end of August. Machine operators in Amurskaya Oblast have started harvesting grain; the field occupies around 1 million hectares here and is one of the largest in the Far East. Farms in several rayons have obtained yields of 30 quintals per hectare. (0000 GMT)

Grain sales to the state have started in Uralskaya Oblast. The field occupies 1.5 million hectares this year. Harvest season is approaching in Omskaya Oblast. Agricultural workers and scientists are discussing methodology and machinery is being prepared. Overall, grain is to be harvested on almost 3 million hectares. (0100 GMT)

The first thousands of tons of corn have reached reception centers in southern Uzbekistan. This year Uzbek farmers have pledged to produce 1.2 million tons of corn. Saratovskaya Oblast farmers have started harvesting cereals on the 2 millionth hectare. Time between cutting and threshing of grain crops has been reduced, but rhythmic fulfillment of daily schedules has not been achieved yet. There are 18,000 combines which will be involved in harvest work. Frequent rains are complicating work. A rally of graingrowers will take place today in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. Participants will discuss tactics for the forthcoming harvest, which will be carried out on almost 2 million hectares in the Pri-Irtyshye area. Specialists consider that this year's harvest should be exceptional. (0500 GMT)

Semipalatinskaya Oblast growers have started the mass harvesting of grain, which occupies an area of over 1 million hectares. It is planned to complete the harvesting in 14-16 days. (0830 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, 600,000 hectares of fodder crops are being harvested daily. The weather is fine now and 10 of the republic's 19 oblasts have overfulfilled the year's plan for the laying in of haylage. (1100 GMT)

Ryazanskaya Oblast machine operators had by today brought in grain from one-third of the whole planted area. Reaping of grain is proceeding in difficult weather conditions. Not a single day goes by without downpours, and combines and transport agents have to be well protected. Harvesting machinery is adjust for low-cut work. The oblast's elevators have already received the first 50,000 tons of grain. In Volgogradskaya Oblast, harvesting of corn, the main fodder crop, has started. Over 400,000 hectares of corn is to be harvested and 5 million tons of corn silage made. (1200 GMT)

In Permskaya Oblast 22 rayons have already started the harvest. Grain has been harvested on the first 1,000 hectares. (1600 GMT)

Farms in the country's eastern areas are beginning mass harvesting. But at the same time, they are paying much attention to next year's harvest. Winter crops will occupy over 40 million hectares this autumn. Winter crops account for almost one-third of the country's entire yield of grain. In most areas winter wheat has produced high yields this year. In most parts of the country the conditions for autumn sowing are favorable. Harvesting has commenced earlier than usual and the July rains have put moisture into the ground. Machine operators in the Ukraine, the Kuban, Stavropolskaya and Rostovskaya oblast brought tractors with plows into the fields as soon as the combine harvesters had finished. In Stavropolskiy Kray, for example, around 40,000 hectares of land are sown to winter crops every 24 hours. Many farms are striving to expand the area sown to winter crops. Winter crops will be sown on up to 400,000 hectares in Belgorodskaya Oblast, which is considerably more than last year. (1700 GMT)

5 August

Grain has been cut on 600,000 hectares in Kurskaya Oblast to date. This is more than half of all the area sown. Harvesting corn for silage has started in Oshskaya Oblast. Around 70 mechanized harvesting complexes are ready to go out into the field. South Kirgizian corn growers have doubled the yield over the last 5-year plan. Today is a day of shock labor in procurement of fodder in Kurganskaya Oblast. To date, 250,000 tons of hay have been procured, which is over half of the requisite amount of haylage and grassmeal. (0500 GMT)

In Volgogradskaya Oblast grain was out over an area of 115,000 hectares yesterday and threshed over an area of 123,000 hectares. In Belgorodskaya Oblast grain has been cut on over 500,000 hectares, which is three-quarters of the area covered with grain. Machine operators of Tselinogradskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts are to cut and thresh grain over an area of more than 5 million hectares. (0830 GMT)

AGRICULTURE EXPERT NOTES SPEED IN GATHERING HARVEST

LD031348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0915 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Viktor Yegorovich (Solonov), deputy chief of the Grain Crops Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture says:

[Solonov--begin recording] All the union republics are now engaged in grain harvesting. It is underway in the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Central Chernozem and the Non-Chernozem zones, Volgogradskaya, Saratovskaya, Orenburgskaya and Uralskaya oblasts. Rain in a number of areas is causing delays in the harvest.

Machine operators are striving to use every minute of time available. Depending on the conditions of the weather, windrow harvesting is being combined with direct combining. Reaping is being carried out at a low cut. In areas with excessive moisture, combines with double wheels are being used Measures are being taken in situ to speed up the rates of the reaping by increasing the productivity of the combines and a better use of the whole harvest conveyer. Depending on the state of the sown areas, precise maneuverings of the machinery are being implemented and the work of the combines and windrowers is being organized according to an efficient schedule. A no less responsible campaign is coming for the farmers-winter sowing".

Good conditions prevailed for the spring sowing Harvesting began earlier than usual. The July rains gave good moisture. Special attention is being paid to the first harvest and to the freeing of the fields for winter crops, and in applying organic and mineral fertilizers and preparing the soil. For the sowing of winter crops the soil has already been prepared on almost half of the area alloted The rate for its preparation is significantly higher than last year. This year surface tillage without plows is being more widely applied with the aid of highly productive machines, when the upper layer only is broken up, this helps better to preserve and accumulate moisture in the soil. Compared with the rates over recent years, work is ahead of schedule in preparing the soil in the Ukraine, Moldavia, in the North Caucasus and the Central Chernozem oblasts.

However, in the Northwest, Central and Volga-Vyatskiy rayons this important work is being carried out slowly. Here only one-third of the area has been prepared. And in Yardslavl a total of only 14 percent: in Bryanskaya and Vladimirskaya oblasts 18 percent each: in Ivanovskaya Oblast 19 percent. And the time for sowing will be here in a few days. At the moment the most important task is to raise the rate of the harvesting, the preparations of the soil and the seed for winter sowing." [end recording]

WINTER GRAIN SOWING PROCEEDING STEADILY

LD060858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] RSFSR Merited Agronomist Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy reports:

"A period full of responsibility is approaching for farmers--the sowing of winter crops". Winter grain produces higher and more reliable yields than summer grain. Those farms which use every opportunity to expand the area sown to winter grain are acting correctly. This year winter grain will occupy more than 40 million hectares in the country, and many farms, taking into account that the soil is sufficiently moist, are expanding the area sown to it. Particular attention in this connection should be paid to expanding, the sowing of rye, the area of which has been reduced in the past few years in the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Central-Chernozem oblasts and other parts of the country.

"In a relatively short period of time machine operators have to carry out a large amount of work and primarily prepare the soil. By the end of July the soil had been prepared on 19 million hectares, which is more than last year but less than half the plane. This work is proceeding successfully in the Ukraine, Moldavia, North Caucas and the Central-Chernozem oblasts. Farms in the northwestern, central and Volga-Vytka regions, where sowing is now due to begin, are preparing the fields for the sowing of winter crops too slowly. Farms in Kurskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts are suffering delays in the laying in and preparation of winter crop seeds."

Of particular importance are the sowing schedules, for this will insure the necessary conditions for the crops' normal development from the fall onward, their successful wintering and a good yield.

KIEV RADIO REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF UKRAINIAN HARVEST

AU031525 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrianian at 1800 GMT on 2 August says that, "according to preliminary data, grain crops in the republic have been mown on 8 percent of the total area and windrows have been threshed on 10.5 million hectares." Some 7 million hectares of land, or 61 percent of the target, have been plowed.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0810 GMT on 3 August in its press review quotes a RADYANSKA UKRAINA editorial as saying that the Ovochevyy Sovkhoz in Khersonskaya Oblast in 1978 harvested 46.7 quintals of grain per hectare, and this year, "despite the savage drought," harvested 36.2 quintals. Farms applying scientific recommendations, the editorial is quoted as saying, always bring in abundant crops. "Even under this year's complex weather conditions, highly efficient farms are gathering 35, 40 or more centners of winter wheat per hectare. However, there are quite a few kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtaining low yields of winter wheat, with a significant gap between the potential possibilities of this crop and actual grain yields." Agricultural scientific establishments, the editorial says, have the honorable duty to help eliminate the shortcomings.

LACK OF COMBINE HEADERS DELAYS HARVEST PROGRESS

LD041204 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 3 August carries a rural news radio hook-up, presented by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy.

He begins by saying that harvesting is underway in all the union republics, and that reaping has begun in most of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Non-Chernozem Zone. The northernmost limit for the cutting of grain is approaching the upper reaches of the Volga. Reaping of winter crops has begun in Altayskiy Kray, and in Novosibirskaya and Tomskaya oblasts. It is true, Auvinskiy says, that there are not many winter crops here: They are primarily spring crops and their threshing will start at the end of August or beginning of September. Mass harvesting has begun now in Orenburgskaya Oblast, he says. And it is now in progress in the Volga Region and in the central Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, and in the central, northern and western oblasts of the Ukraine.

Of other crops, Ruvinskiy says that vegetable harvesting is taking place everywhere. Early potatoes are already being picked in Moscow and in Vladimirskaya Oblast. In the Ukraine, Belorussia and Smolensk they are gathering flax, and the threshing of corn [sernovaya kukuruza] has begun in all the Central Asian republics.

Ruvinskiy continues: "In a report from our Kuybyshev correspondent--by the way, in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast the harvest is already underway everywhere--a discussion has taken place about the fact that the farms were being supplied with Niva and Kolos combines which were not equipped with headers. Because of this they cannot be used for the harvest. Sixty-four such underequipped combines could be found on the farms a week ago; and in the country as a whole there are several thousand of them. The headers for the combines, which are produced by the factories at Rostov and Taganrog, are supplied by the Tula combine factory.

"We promptly informed the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building about this. And so just before our program began I telephoned the chief of the All-Union Industrial Association for the Production of Combines and Harvesting Machines, Gleb Gennadiyevich (Dvoyeglazov). What follows is a recording of our conversation. When I asked what really is the state of affairs in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, Comrade (Dvoyoglazov) replied:

[Begin recording--(Dvoyeglazov)] I have checked and the headers have been dispatched. Yes, first and foremost the headers are being supplied." [end recording]

Ruvinskiy asked what their destination is and (Dvoyeglazov), speaking on a poor line, replies that spare headers did in fact exist at an earlier date and that they have been dispatched to those places they were ordered for by Selkhoztechnika. He says that he did not have excess headers to maneuver with; hence, the gaps. The main factories at Rostov and Taganrog give the order to the Tula plant. But Tula had not been fulfilling its plan. Tula has now fulfilled its plan and is producing 320 headers per 24 hours. "The Tula combine factory is taking serious measures to correct the situation. He says help is being given. Three-shift work has been organized and work is being done on weekends.

Ruvinskiy resumes: "Really, the situation with the headers has been somewhat corrected in recent days; the shortfall has been reduced by 2,000, but in eastern rayons where the harvesting is just about to begin there are still a lot of combines without headers. Unfortunately, on how things will stand here, Comrade (Dvoyeglazov) did not give a precise answer. In the next hook-up we shall certainly return to this theme and inform listeners on how the delivery of headers is progressing."

Kursk now joins the hook-up, and says that the harvest is in full swing. Grain has been gathered from more than 40 percent of the whole area. The weather is capricious but the harvest is proceeding apace and the important thing is that the gap between the reaping and the threshing has been reduced to a minimum. Direct combining of winter wheat is now in progress and is blending nicely with windrow harvesting.

Volgograd joins the hook-up through correspondent Yevgeniy (Ohistyakov). Early cereal and pulse crops have been cut on more than half the area. "Of the present harvesting it is often said: 'a difficult year, a difficult harvest.'" The point is that nothing must get in the way of a quick harvest without losses. Every day grain is being reaped from 80-100,00 hectares. These are good rates if one considers the fact that rain is falling from time to time.

Sergey (Ananchenko) reports from a Moscow region farm on the harvest progress, with interviews of farm officials.

Ruvinskiy resumes, saying that selectioners are organizing their work to make the new varieties suit existing technology for harvesting. Successes are occurring in this. There is the (Cholpan) rye produced in Bashkiriya. Two years ago it occupied 20,000 hectares in the country: This year it already stands at 25,000 hectares. Now it will be sown in significantly larger quantities. It has a yield of more than 50 quintal per hectare. More important, he says, the plant is short-stemmed and does not lodge. Another remarkable new variety is the (?Saratovskaya-4) which has a yield of up to 60 quintal per hectare. It is being used widely now in the Volga Region. And in the Non-Chernozem Zone, there are also the new varieties: Produced in the Moscow region--the (Voskhod-1) and (Voskhod-2). But they have one shortcoming: They lodge because they are very high-growing.

Ruvinskiy concludes by saying that, in order to answer in more detail all questions submitted by listeners, for the next hook-up specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture will be invited. This will be interesting for other listeners, the more so because certain problems exist with rye. For various reasons its sowing in the last 5-year plan was significantly reduced to somewhere around 5-6 million hectares around the country. But this no longer satisfies demand, and this year it must occupy not less than 10 million hectares.